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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

...'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...mp. 10-2 (50-36). Tomorrow fair. LON... ...loudy. Temp. 10-5 (50-41). Tomorrow ... ROME: Fair. Temp. 12-10 (53-50). NEW ... Cloudy. Temp. 3.—5 (38-18). ...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 10 S. | Lebanon £1.00
Belgium ..... 18 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 18 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2 Dr.
Eire ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1.25 Flor.
Finland ..... 2 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 45 K.
France ..... 2 F. | Norway ..... 2.75 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.20 D.M. | Portugal ..... 10 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 25 Ptas.
Greece ..... 15 Drs. | Sweden ..... 2.25 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 4.50 | Switzerland ..... 1.50 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 30 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£7
Italy ..... 250 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.75
Israel ..... I.£ 2.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 7.50 D.

28,635 * * PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1975 Established 1887

In Last 6 Weeks, Despite Denial

...oviet-Egypt Arms Flow Seen

By Jim Hoagland

...IRO, Feb. 9 (WP).—The ... Union has resumed regular ...shipments to Egypt during ...st six weeks despite Presi... Anwar Sadat's repeated de... of renewed deliveries, ac... to Western diplomatic, ...European and Arab sources. ...ddition to Mr. Sadat's pub... ...nials, made as he prepares ...resumption of U.S.-sponsor... ...otiations with Israel, senior ...ian political and military ...ls have strongly denied to ...rn colleagues in private that ...ificant resumption of Rus... arms deliveries has begun.

Three independent sources, however, said that important Russian arms deliveries began to arrive in the port of Alexandria between Dec. 1 and Dec. 15, and have been continuing.

The sources said that the deliveries evidently were part of a contract for arms that the Russians had held back on since last spring. They said that there were no signs of a large inflow of the sophisticated warplanes and other equipment that the Russians have refused to give Mr. Sadat in the past.

The Russians have, however, stationed four advanced MiG-25 fighters in Egypt, according to Communist and Western sources. The high-altitude fighters are being flown out of Cairo and Aswan on reconnaissance missions by Russian pilots and are not under Egyptian control.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko did not sign a new arms deal during his visit to Cairo last week. But he did hold out the promise of at least one squadron of MiG-23 fighter-bombers for Egypt if Russian-Egyptian relations continue to improve, according to a reliable intelligence source here.

There is strong debate within the diplomatic community here over whether Egypt already possesses a squadron, or 18, MiG-23s, an air-superiority fighter known by the NATO code name Foxbat.

East European sources assert that a MiG-23 squadron was turned over to the Egyptians after a squadron was given last year to Syria. Western intelligence sources have confirmed the presence in Syria of MiG-23s.

A second squadron of MiG-23s was turned over to Syria recently under "a new contract" similar to the one that Mr. Gromyko reportedly dangled before Mr. Sadat, it was reported here.

Construction of Egyptian fortifications in the Sinai, a recent cooperation pact with Iran and an expected deal for helicopters with a British company also indicate that Mr. Sadat is in a stronger long-term military posture than he is publicly indicating.

With Mr. Kissinger due to arrive in Israel tomorrow in search of further Israeli withdrawals in the Sinai, Mr. Sadat is said by diplomatic analysts to want to encourage Israeli flexibility, which would be eroded by public discussion of Russian arms deliveries.

The United States appears to be either unconvinced by the reports of the resumption of Russian arms or unwilling to discuss them publicly.

The Russians evidently feel a need to counterbalance the political damage being done them in other Arab countries by Mr. Sadat's repeated complaints about arms and are discreetly encouraging reports in other Arab capitals that new arms have arrived here.

The Soviet Union has been sparing with arms deliveries to Egypt since Mr. Sadat expelled 15,000 Russian military advisers in July, 1972.

During the October 1973 war, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International.

WAITING FOR HELP—Cambodian government soldiers wait in a boat to be evacuated.

IRA Announces New Cease-Fire To Start Today

From Wire Dispatches

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—The outlawed Irish Republican Army announced tonight that it will restore a cease-fire in Britain and Northern Ireland, effective from 6 p.m. tomorrow.

In a brief announcement, the IRA said that in view of discussions which had taken place between its political envoys and British officials, an effective arrangement had been reached to insure that there would be no breakdown of a new truce.

The IRA statement said: "In the light of discussions which have taken place between representatives of the Republican movement and British officials on an effective arrangement to insure that there is no breakdown of a new truce, the Army Council of [the Irish Republican Army has] renewed the orde, suspending offensive military action. Hostilities against crown forces will be suspended from 6 p.m. Monday, Feb. 10, 1975."

A Christmas truce was ended by the IRA on Jan. 16, after 25 days, and had been established after continuous secret talks between British officials and envoys of Sinn Fein, the IRA's legal political organization.

The Christmas truce gave Northern Ireland its longest period of peace since the IRA campaign to drive British troops from Northern Ireland began more than 5 1/2 years ago.

Government sources said tonight that there had been no new concessions to prompt the cease-fire renewal, which came as a surprise to security forces.

The sources saw the truce as a face-saving move by the IRA in its clash with the Irish Republic government over 15 hunger strikers, who are getting little public sympathy. It was not known whether the cease-fire would end the five-week hunger strike or whether new pressure would be put on the Irish government to meet the strikers' demands, which include the granting of political prisoner status.

The truce announcement was a surprise because Sinn Fein spokesmen had asserted there would be no new truce until concessions were made to the hunger strikers.

A girlfriend of one of the hunger strikers, Patrick Ward, who has gone 38 days without food, said after visiting him yesterday, "I don't think he'll live beyond 48 hours" if he continues the strike.

Some observers here assume the eight-man IRA Army Council has been satisfied by British assurances concerning internees and British military activities in Northern Ireland.

Four persons died during the weekend before the new cease-fire was announced.

Two persons were killed and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



UPI.

Richard Helms.

Helms Admits He Withheld Data on Chile

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Former CIA director Richard Helms has acknowledged that he withheld information concerning the agency's covert operations in Chile while testifying under oath on two occasions before Senate committees.

"I felt obliged to keep some of this stuff, in other words, not to volunteer a good deal of information," Mr. Helms told a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last month. He said that disclosure of CIA operations against the government of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende could have further damaged relations between the United States and Chile.

Mr. Helms appeared before the foreign relations panel on Jan. 22 to explain apparent discrepancies in previously sworn statements regarding both domestic and foreign CIA operations. A censored transcript of his testimony was released by the committee today.

Mr. Helms, now the ambassador to Iran, said that his decision to withhold information was perhaps "a serious mistake," but categorically denied that he had ever knowingly lied to a congressional committee. If I have been guilty in the past of not having gone the whole way, all right," he said.

Memory Lapse

On a related matter, Mr. Helms blamed a lapse of memory as the principal cause of discrepancies in his sworn statements concerning the agency's domestic activities.

Mr. Helms said he "had totally forgotten about the Huston business" when he assured the Foreign Relations Committee in Feburary, 1973, that the CIA was not involved in a government effort to gather intelligence on the anti-war movement.

"The Huston business" refers to a 1970 memo, written by former Nixon aide Tom Huston, recommending break-ins and other "clearly illegal" tactics as a means of improving domestic intelligence.

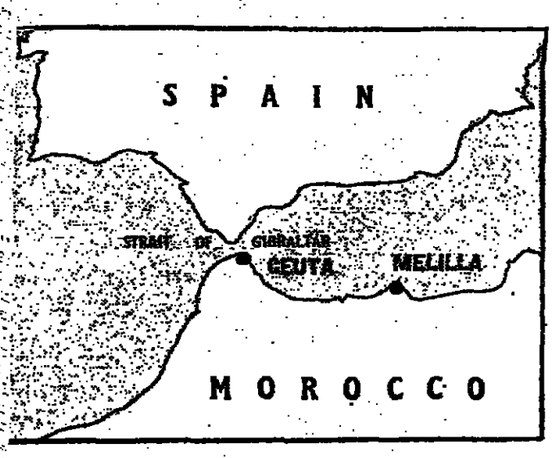
Mr. Helms continued to deny that the CIA had done anything improper in response to the Huston plan.

Overseas Effort

"Participation in the Huston plan by the CIA had only to do with our giving assurance that we would increase our effort overseas in the foreign field to find out if there were connections with these various dissident groups in the United States. We did not undertake to do anything in the domestic intelligence field," he said.

Mr. Helms also denied allegations that the CIA spied or kept files on congressmen. "Nothing could be further from the truth," he said.

Mr. Helms was questioned closely by Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, about his previous statements regarding CIA activities in Chile in the light of subsequent allegations that the agency spent (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



...pain Sends Ships and Planes To North African Enclaves

...ADRID, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Spain ...ent ships and helicopters to ... North African enclaves of ...a and Melilla in a show of ...ngth against recent Moroccan ...ms to the port cities.

...he government said that naval ..., including two destroyers, ... attack transport ships ...ing two battalions of ma..., two submarines and three ...k helicopter units arrived at ...two ports last night.

...e military movements coin... with mounting internal pres... in Spain from a wave of ...es and protests.

Letter to UN

...rocco, which has already ...claim to Spain's phosphate-... Sahara Province, addressed ...tter to the United Nations ...lonization Committee Feb. 3 ...g that the Spanish enclaves ... several offshore islands be ...nized as belonging to Mo...

...anish rule in Ceuta dates ... 1581 and in Melilla from ... Melilla's population is ...mated at 65,000 and Ceuta's ... lower.

...e decision to send the war... to Ceuta and Melilla was ...e at Friday's Cabinet meet... presided over by 82-year-General...simo Francisco ...co, government sources said. ...er the meeting, Information ...ister Leon Herrera said that ... Spanish government is firm... determined to turn back the ...unded Moroccan claims as an attack on national unity and the territorial integrity of Spain and is ready to use whatever legitimate means are necessary."

Mr. Herrera also said that the government was ready to get tough with the strikers and protesters plaguing Spain. Strikes are illegal.

The first apparent application of the new policy was yesterday when the Education Ministry closed down Valladolid University for the remainder of the academic year.

The school has been a center of political protests and demonstrations for the last month. There have been clashes between students and police.

Kissinger Is Beginning A New Tour of Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is heading for the Middle East on an exploratory mission that he hopes will lead to a further interim agreement between Israel and Egypt next month.

Seeking to dampen any expectations that a breakthrough will occur on the five-day tour of the Middle East—to be followed by five days in Europe—Mr. Kissinger said today in an interview that this trip "will not yield results."

Rather, he said before his departure tonight, he is going to the area "to get a feel for the real convictions of the chief protagonists."

"After I've had this, I will come back here, formulate an American view on the matter and then return to the Middle East and conclude the negotiations," he said in an interview with the Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation. His second trip is being tentatively planned for early next month.

This may be Mr. Kissinger's last one-man mediation effort in the Middle East, at least for some time.

Pressure has mounted for the reconvening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East and Mr. Kissinger has indicated that a new Geneva meeting seems inevitable whatever the outcome of his coming "shuttle diplomacy."

Mr. Kissinger said in the interview that he did not expect his latest mediation effort to fail but added: "I have always said that, at some point, Geneva should be reconvened."

Everything depends, he said, "on the framework within which Geneva should be reconvened."

He said the United States believed that "a successful next step" in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations "would create a better framework for Geneva."

Mr. Kissinger and his top Middle East aides have contended that a Geneva conference that followed a successful Egyptian-Israeli accord would be dominated by an atmosphere of accommodation between Arabs and Israelis. This would improve the chances for Geneva talks to make progress, they believe.

Mr. Kissinger's first stop, after a refueling of his Air Force jet in Britain, will be at Tel Aviv tomorrow night. He will meet with Premier Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres tomorrow night and again on Tuesday to probe Israel's bargaining position.

Mr. Kissinger will go to Cairo Wednesday. He also will visit Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, confer with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva and give briefings to French, West German and British leaders. He may also meet the Shah of Iran in Zurich.

U.S. Rockets in Oman

SALALA, Oman, Feb. 9 (NYT).—A shipment of U.S. Tow antitank missiles arrived recently in Oman, informants reported last week, and two U.S. military men have arrived to provide the Omanis with instruction in their use.

U.S. Families To Evacuate Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 9 (AP).—The families of American diplomats have been told to prepare for departure this week from besieged Phnom Penh, which is short of food, fuel and ammunition, a U.S. official said today. France and Japan also are planning evacuations.

Ambushes and insurgent mines in the Mekong River shipping channel from South Vietnam are preventing supply convoys from reaching the capital. About 15 vessels have been sunk in a week.

In South Vietnam, the government command reported that its forces suffered heavy losses in a battle northwest of Saigon but dealt the North Vietnamese a severe setback near Danang. Saigon officers said both battles resulted from South Vietnamese operations designed to preempt North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks during and after Tet, the four-day lunar new year, which begins Tuesday.

The American source in Phnom Penh said that only about six wives of U.S. officials were in the city and that they would leave on regular flights during the week. More than 150 French citizens also will fly out and the Japanese Embassy plans to evacuate families and nonessential staff personnel.

The Khmer Rouge rebels control the Mekong River banks for much of the shipping route from South Vietnam. Roads leading into Phnom Penh were cut long ago. Government operations are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'Executive Mercenaries'

U.S. Firm Recruits Ex-GIs to Train Saudis

By Peter Arnett

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Several hundred former U.S. Special Forces soldiers and other retired Vietnam war veterans are being recruited by a private American contractor to train Saudi Arabian troops to protect oil fields.

The $77-million Defense Department contract, awarded to the Vinnell Corp. of Los Angeles in January, is the first ever given to a private American company to train a foreign army, the company said.

Private American concerns have often handled logistics and maintenance chores of armed forces of the United States and friendly foreign governments. But showing foreign troops how to fire their weapons and fight wars has been the mission of U.S. military advisory teams, most recently in Southeast Asia.

National Guard

The troops to be trained during the next three years by a 1,000-man Vinnell Corp. contingent belong to the Saudi Arabian National Guard, a 36,000-man internal security force commanded by King Faisal's half-brother, Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz.

These troops are primarily responsible for guarding the country's rich oil fields and the petroleum export facilities. They also provide the key bodyguard units for the Saudi Arabian royal family.

Their purpose includes, if necessary, supplementing the rapidly modernizing 36,000-man Saudi Arabian regular army.

Beginning in July, Vinnell is to train three newly mechanized infantry battalions of 1,000 men each, as well as a howitzer artillery battalion of about equal size.

The U.S. government will provide the military hardware under a $335-million contract signed with Saudi Arabia in 1974 that includes Vinnell's fee. Saudi Arabia will pay the U.S. government, which in turn will pay Vinnell.

Political Climate

Vinnell Corp. executives and the American military men so far recruited for the job are sensitive about suggestions that they are organizing what some might consider a mercenary expedition.

"Maybe this contract has come about because the political climate of the day might be against the U.S. military sending such a big team," said Vinnell's general manager for special projects, Bob Montgomery, who returned to Los Angeles on Thursday from a visit to Saudi Arabia. "But we are not creating a mercenary force. This is a one-time thing to do a specific job."

A former U.S. Army officer said: "We are not mercenaries because we are not pulling the triggers, we train people to pull triggers."

Another officer laughed and said: "Maybe that makes us executive mercenaries."

The Vinnell contract is part of a vast program under way in Saudi Arabia to spend billions of dollars of oil profits to strengthen the armed forces.

Partly because the Saudis are relying on a U.S. Defense Department study of their military requirements, they are buying American-made jet fighters, helicopters and armored personnel carriers.

Other private American companies already in Saudi Arabia on military and related projects are Lockheed Aircraft and Raytheon. AVCO is training and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International.

JUST FRIENDS—William Whitelaw kisses Mrs. Margaret Thatcher during a stroll in Eastbourne, England, where they spoke to a conference of young Conservatives last weekend. They are the main contenders for the party leadership in a vote Tuesday.

Navy, Air Force Ask Funds For a Bomb With Nerve Gas

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—The U.S. Navy and Air Force want to develop a new "binary bomb" containing deadly nerve gas for retaliation if chemical warfare attacks are made on U.S. military forces.

These so-called binary munitions—in which two nontoxic chemicals become a deadly combination when mixed together—have been a major source of controversy in Congress during the last year.

That controversy, however, centered on the Army's efforts to start production of artillery shells loaded with the new binary nerve gas.

Although Congress killed the Army's request for funds last year, the new military budget that went to Congress last week contains not only a renewed Army request for money but also a Navy and Air Force request to start development of bombs that would carry the same gas.

Report Submitted

The new bombs request was disclosed in a 202-page annual report on the overall U.S. military posture submitted to Congress on Wednesday by Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"The Navy has included a budget request for the development of a binary bomb, which also will be used by the Air Force," he reported. Military sources say about $2 million is included in the new budget for the project.

And $12.3 million more is included to support renewed Army plans to begin building a production facility for the gases and to continue research work.

Under the Geneva protocol, which the U.S. Senate ratified in December, the United States joined with the other military powers in renouncing the "first use" of deadly chemical weapons: this, however, does not make it illegal to continue research and production of these weapons for retaliation against chemical attack, or, as the Pentagon argues, to deter any would-be attack.

The United States, according to unofficial estimates, has stockpiled about 50 million pounds of chemical munitions, much of it conventional nerve gas, which kills instantly.

The existing type of nerve gas is essentially a single chemical and the Pentagon has argued that this gas, both in storage and contained in artillery shells, is much less safe than the new binary chemicals would be.

In the binary technique, two relatively harmless chemicals are kept separate inside the artillery shells. They become lethal only when they are mixed together by the spinning of the shell in flight.

In the case of the newly proposed bomb, project sources claim the two chemicals would be mixed only by the falling of the bomb from an aircraft and not by the motion of Navy planes taking off from aircraft carriers or Air Force planes taking off from runways.

...lyut Crewmen Land Safely ...fter 30-Day Stay in Space

By James F. Clarity

...OSCOW, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The ...-man crew of the Soyuz-17 ...rned to earth today after ...ding 30 days in space, a rec... for Soviet cosmonauts.

...he 43-year-old astronauts— ... on their first space mission ...nched down at 2:03 p.m. Mos... time, according to Tass, the ...cial press agency. Tass said ... landing was made in diffi... weather conditions 70 miles ...theast of the town of Tselino... in the Soviet Republic of ...akhstan, the same area from ...ch the Soyuz craft was ...nched on Jan. 11.

...t. Col. Alexei Gubarev and ...rgi Grechko, a civilian engi..., were said to be "feeling ..." after their return. Their ...sion, which included numerous ...ntific and biomedical experi...nts, was pronounced a success ... space officials.

...he two astronauts had spent ... but a day or so of their mis... aboard the 25-ton Salyut-4 ...ital station, which had been ...nched Dec. 26 and is remain... in space. The Soyuz-17 had ...ked with the station within ... hours after its launching from ... Soviet space center at Bai...nur.

Reassurance Seen

...he reported success of the ...ssion was seen as a reassurance ...at the Soviet Union is tech...logically ready for planned ...ace link-up with a U.S. craft ...e summer. Although Soviet space officials had said the just-completed mission was unrelated to the joint venture, the successful docking of Soyuz-17 and Salyut-4 tended to ease concern caused by several setbacks that the Soviet space program had suffered in recent years.

In 1971, three Soviet cosmonauts set a Russian record for time on a space station, 22 days, but died while returning to earth in the Soyuz-11 craft. Last August, an attempted docking failed between Soyuz-15 and Salyut-3. The Soviet space record set today compares with the 84 days spent by a U.S. crew aboard Skylab-3 13 months ago.

Tass said that the landing was made in "complicated meteorological conditions," described as wind of about 44 miles an hour, cloud height of about 800 feet and visibility of about 1,600 feet.

The Soyuz-17 detached itself from the Salyut-4 at 9:08 a.m. Moscow time, according to Tass, after the two cosmonauts had transferred research records, films and logbooks from the station to the Soyuz craft. Then the cosmonauts put on gravity suits, Tass said. At an altitude of about 22,900 feet, the Soyuz parachute system began working, the craft's "soft landing" engines were fired and the ship "landed smoothly."

A medical examination showed that the two men had "withstood well the long space flight," Tass said.

1,800 Couples Wed In Seoul Ceremony

SEOUL, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—About 1,800 couples from South Korea and 19 other countries exchanged marriage vows in a municipal gymnasium here today in what is believed to have been the biggest mass wedding.

A 40-piece police band played as the brides and grooms filed in for the 2 1/2 hour ceremony. Sun-myung Moon, the 55-year-old founder and president of the sect to which the couples belong—the Holy Spirit Association for Unification of World Christianity—officiated.

Experts Surprised by Amount

Rise in Cambodia Aid Request Represents Reversal by U.S.

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 9 (NYT). —President Ford has asked for $497 million in military aid for Cambodia but figures obtained here and from the administration's own estimates show that as recently as a few weeks ago American officials believed a far lower amount would be sufficient.

Information gathered from Western diplomats and military analysts, as well as from officials at the U.S. Embassy, indicates that the President's request for supplemental military aid —an extra $222 million, which would bring the total to $497 million—may be more than is needed for this fiscal year, which ends June 30.

The analysts feel that this information raises a serious question as to whether the Ford administration is trying to establish a buffer arms stock for next year, when Congress can be expected to provide even less aid to Indochina than this year.

Why the Requests?

In the view of the diplomats and military analysts, the basic question is, why did the administration ask $362.5 million in military support when the foreign-aid bill came up in December —Congress cut the figure to $275 million—only to ask for a supplemental amount that would make the military budget the biggest of the Cambodian war?

The war has lasted nearly five years. What has happened in less than two months, the analysts inquire, that would justify so much more money?

They maintain that the explanations provided in Washington and at the embassy do not square with the facts available and have only confused the picture.

[In Washington, State Department officials denied that the $222-million supplemental request for Cambodia was even in part a buffer against future congressional aid cutbacks. They said that the request was urgently needed to meet current requirements, which have increased because of intensified Communist attacks.

Allegations Rejected

[Also in response to inquiries, a Pentagon spokesman rejected allegations of overinflating the supplemental request and of juggling the books on transportation costs.

[The spokesman said that the "program we are requesting now represents roughly the same value as the original request." He said that the original request was $390 million, consisting of $362 million in arms and equipment plus transportation costs, and not just $362 million.

[The increase from $300 million to the presently requested program of $497 million, he explained, was due to a 30-per-cent increase in ammunition costs, a 40-per-cent increase in worldwide transportation costs and a more than 100-per-cent increase in transportation costs to and within Cambodia.

[The spokesman also said that all transportation costs are and will be charged within the authorized congressional ceiling on spending.]

Deep Background

As recently as Jan. 7 a senior embassy official in Phnom Penh was asked during a "deep background" meeting with a newsman if the aid cut had created a critical situation. He replied: "I don't think we're in trouble. They're just going to have to be more careful in how they use their resources. I don't think we're in as bad shape as South Vietnam."

President Ford said that the extra money was needed "to meet minimum requirements for the survival of the Khmer Republic."

Since the submission of the presidential request, the embassy's approach has changed distinctly. Ambassador John G. Dean, in a statement a few days ago echoing the President, said that without the supplemental funds the Cambodian Army would run out of ammunition long before the end of the fiscal year. "It is not an exaggeration to say that this is a matter of survival for the non-Communist side in this war," he said.

A Lot of Confusion

Asked to explain the discrepancy, the embassy said that there had been "a lot of confusion" and "conflicting views" among embassy officials. Now, it said, everyone is in agreement that the Cambodians will run out by April or earlier.

Some diplomats wonder whether Mr. Ford is asking for more military aid purely for bargaining purposes, because he expects Congress to chop his request drastically if it gives him any military money at all.

These diplomats and other foreign analysts do not necessarily question the validity of the original $362.5-million request, although some believe that the Phnom Penh government might squeak by on the $275 million authorized by Congress. The $362.5 million sought by the administration is about the same as the amount expended last year, when the army was using considerably more ammunition. But almost all the analysts do question the total of $497 million now being sought by the Ford administration.

U.S. Families To Evacuate Phnom Penh

(Continued from Page 1)

under way to clear the mines and position troops along the river.

A diplomatic source said U.S. Embassy officials having private generators in Phnom Penh were told that their ration of fuel will be cut in the next week. Fuel and electricity have been rationed for some time. Water supplies also have been curtailed.

The government's supply of ammunition was reported low. There is enough food for more than a month but fuel for less than a month.

South Vietnamese military officials said a 400-man infantry battalion lost 39 men killed or missing and 15 wounded when it ran into heavy North Vietnamese fire on the eastern flanks of the provincial capital of Tay Ninh, 55 miles northwest of Saigon.

Government forces were operating off Highway 22, which links Saigon with Tay Ninh, to try to secure the key roadway. Eighteen North Vietnamese troops were reported killed by air strikes.

To the south of Danang, government forces claimed 300 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in a two-day battle, many of them by air strikes. Government losses were reported light. Officers said South Vietnamese forces have launched a series of operations to retake high ground dominating the populous northern coastal lowlands.

Military security has been strengthened around Saigon as a precautionary move against terrorist and sapper attacks during Tet. But no major infantry assaults are anticipated.

Cease-Fire Is Set by IRA

(Continued from Page 1)

another wounded when a gunman fired into a crowd leaving St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church in Belfast tonight, the army reported.

Sgt. William Robson, 22, died from wounds suffered yesterday in a skirmish with IRA gunmen near the Irish Republic border. He was the first British soldier killed this year in the sectarian struggle in Northern Ireland.

Gunmen last night killed James Sullivan, 30, a Roman Catholic, and wounded his wife.

Escape Is Foiled

DUBLIN, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Prison guards foiled an escape attempt by a millionaire's daughter, Bridget Rose Dugdale, 34, when they discovered a hacksaw used to saw through bars in a first-floor toilet window, they said yesterday. The discovery, in Limerick Prison, southwest of here, was made on Thursday.

Miss Dugdale was jailed last year for her part in an art theft and the hijacking of a helicopter used in the bombing of a police station in Northern Ireland.

Haitian Envoy Sentenced

BEIRUT, Feb. 9 (AP).—A Lebanese court yesterday sentenced Haiti's ambassador to Lebanon, Joseph Khalil Younis, to three years in prison at hard labor on charges of hashish smuggling.

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sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.



Associated Press.

OFF TO THE SLOPES—Followed by his four children and his wife, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France heads toward the ski slopes in Courchevel. He is expected to stay in the Alpine resort for about a week, with one day out for a cabinet meeting in Paris.

Lisbon Junta Expands Power, Arousing Dictatorship Fears

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON, Feb. 9 (WP).—The powers of the ruling seven-man Salvation Junta have been widely expanded, arousing fears that the revolutionary Armed Forces Movement was taking a dictatorial course.

The junta, or Coordinating Committee, is composed of senior officers elected by the AFM and the chiefs of staff of the three services. It is headed by Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, the provisional president.

The junta's expansion of powers—to include purging officials of the dictatorship ousted in April and eradicating the remnants of "the corporate state"—was legislated by the AFM's Assembly of 250 delegates who met here Thursday. The legislation, which has the force of a constitutional amendment, was passed by the military-dominated Council of State Friday night.

Issue on Agenda

One of the main topics on the agenda of the long and heated meeting was whether the Assembly can "institutionalize" itself and become a revolutionary legislature. While the AFM's spokesman said that no final decision had been reached, it was clear that the expansion of the junta's powers was the first step in that direction.

The weekly O Expresso, which has been fined for criticizing the military, warned yesterday that, while it agreed with the aims of the April revolution and the end of the rightist dictatorship, it feared "revolutionary legislation" which would "intervene arbitrarily in the life of every citizen."

Civilian politicians expressed private concern that the revolutionary officers were not only undermining the present coalition government, which includes officials ranging from Communists to moderate Social Democrats, but placing themselves above the constituent assembly which is scheduled to be elected by popular vote in April.

Rightists and Communists favor continued AFM political leadership while Socialists and other moderates are opposed.

A senior military source said the AFM was still considering "a number of options." He did not exclude the possibility that the "AFM will decide to take over completely" but he said he thought that such a step was unlikely.

What is certain, he added, is that the military will remain in power "either completely or in a supervisory capacity" for at least three years. He expressed the opinion that the AFM will vote to set itself up as a "sort of house of lords."

New Economic Law

Lobbying for this option were moderate military ministers who argued at the Assembly that they must stay around to make sure that the policies embodied in the new economic law, which is practically approved by the various revolutionary military bodies, are enforced.

Sources said that the AFM also debated the growing "cold war" atmosphere here as the Portuguese, particularly in the big cities, were being asked to "choose between communism and liberty." The political polarization has not pleased the military leadership. A senior officer said: "We did not make the revolution for political parties. We made it for the people so that they would choose."

Passionate Speech

At the Assembly, sources said, Premier Vasco dos Santo Goncalves, a brigadier, made a passionate speech defending a controversial labor law which has been bitterly attacked as pro-Communist by non-Communist political parties. He is considered a leading radical.

What is not clear is the power that the seven officers in the Coordinating Committee will continue to wield. Gen. da Costa Gomes has avoided colliding with the committee's political activists. His predecessor, Gen. Antonio de Spinola, resigned in a power struggle with the committee and its leftist political associates.

Helms Admits Denying Data

(Continued from Page 1)

more than $1 million to influence the outcome of the 1970 Chilean presidential election.

In 1973, Mr. Helms testified under oath before both the Foreign Relations Committee and Sen. Church's Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations that the CIA had not attempted to influence the election. Mr. Helms conceded to Sen. Church that his 1973 answers were "narrow," but insisted that "I didn't come into the multinational committee hearing to mislead you."

The Pitfalls'

Mr. Helms said that "one of the principal problems was who in the Congress was really [the one] to divulge all of the details of covert operations to." Perhaps, Mr. Helms said, "what I should have done at the time was to go to Sen. Church's office and sit down with him and go over these things in a much more extensive way simply so he could know where the pitfalls were."

On other subjects, Mr. Helms denied:

• A report that he knew about the break-in at the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

• Knowledge of an allegation attributed to former White House Counsel Charles Colson that Howard Hunt jr. frequently passed information to the CIA long after the agency says it severed relations with the Watergate break-in conspirator.

• A report attributed to Colson that he once gave Hunt $20,000 in cash.

CIA Book Ruling Reversed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—An appeals court has granted the CIA the right, at least temporarily, to suppress classified information in a book about covert activities of the CIA.

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Friday reversed a lower court decision and ruled that former intelligence officers Victor Marchetti and John Marks failed to prove that 168 deletions from their book, "The CIA, the Cult of Intelligence," were improperly excised.

The appeals court ordered the case retried. The lower court had disapproved all but 15 of the CIA's deletions.

Melvin Wulf, an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer who represents the authors, said he will seek Supreme Court review.

India Now Independent In Arms, Official Says

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (AP).—Defense Minister Swaran Singh said today that India had become self-reliant in the production of armaments, manufacturing nearly all the weapons it needs to defend itself.

"India is not dependent on outside sources for its defense needs," he said in southern Bangalore. India produces 80 to 90 per cent of its weapons, including tanks, machine guns, naval ships and fighter aircraft, Mr. Singh said.

Sweden Denies A Rift With U.S. Over Vietnam Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The Swedish Embassy Friday denied a newspaper report that a meeting between President Ford and a trade delegation from Stockholm had been canceled because of U.S. irritation over remarks made by Sweden's foreign minister concerning U.S. policy on Vietnam.

A Swedish Embassy spokesman said that, in fact, such a meeting had never been arranged.

The spokesman confirmed, however, that the U.S. government had expressed what he called discontent with a speech made by Foreign Minister Sven Andersson criticizing President Ford's request for additional aid for the South Vietnamese government.

General Shapes Rightist Opposition

Sharon Leads Fight Against Israel Pullback

REHOVOT, Israel, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The hardening views of the Israeli right are being articulated these days from a fourth-floor penthouse in this quiet Tel Aviv suburb.

The apartment is the home of Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, 47, the controversial commander who led the Israeli crossing of the Suez Canal in the October war and who has since emerged as a leading spokesman for Israeli rightists.

His views and those of the many Israelis who agree with him are increasingly important at a time when Israel is about to embark on a new round of negotiations with Egypt.

Gen. Sharon is staunchly opposed to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's effort to negotiate another partial agreement between Israel and Egypt. Any agreement that involves a further Israeli withdrawal for anything less than full peace, Gen. Sharon said in an interview here, will prove to be a "disaster for all of us."

Beyond that, Gen. Sharon believes that Egypt is actively preparing for a new war with Israel while publicly speaking of negotiations. He has been watching the activity under way in the narrow strip of the Sinai that Egypt regained during the October war and he does not like what he has seen.

The Egyptians, he said, are "working like mad" along the eastern bank of the canal, building bunkers and fortified positions to accommodate an army of 70,000 soldiers rather than the token force of 7,000 men they are permitted to station in the Sinai under the Israeli-Egyptian troop-separation accord.

Gen. Sharon charged that the Egyptians have planted hundreds of thousands of land mines on the east bank, built hundreds of miles of new roads and scores of special tank ramps to facilitate a new crossing of the canal on short notice.

"They are making all the preparations to transfer between five and seven divisions to the east side of the canal in one night—even less than one night, six hours," the general said.

"It gives them a ready military option. They could launch a war of limited objective immediately if they want to," he said.

Whether Egypt elects to exercise this option, he said, depends on the outcome of the political negotiations.

When Gen. Sharon discusses military matters, he speaks with a conviction gained from nearly 30 years of active service. He is recognized as one of the Israeli Army's most daring commanders who has been involved in everything from airborne commando raids into Jordan and Syria in the 1950s to the major tank battles in the Sinai campaigns of 1956, 1967 and 1973.

Since his departure from full-time military service in the summer of 1973, he has become active in politics, quickly assuming a leadership role in the rightist opposition bloc, the Likud.

The general was elected to parliament last year but resigned in December in order to accept a senior command appointment in the reserves. In the event of another war, he will be mobilized to take over a major unit, just as he was on the eve of the October war.

His performance during the war—he broke through Egyptian lines and opened the Israeli bulge on the western side of the canal —caused a commanding officer to accuse him of insubordination and refusal to follow orders. But last week an official commission vindicated Gen. Sharon, sending his political stock soaring.

He makes his living these days from a 1,000-acre farm near Ashkelon where he grows wheat, cotton and citrus crops and raises riding horses as a hobby. He is building a home there but currently is living in Rehevot in a roomy apartment overlooking the campus of the Weizmann Institute.

U.S. Firm Is Seeking Ex-GIs To Train Saudi Guardsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

modernizing the coast guard. The 163 military advisers listed at U.S. military advisory headquarters are concerned with the regular Saudi Army.

The U.S. Army Material Command will establish an office in Saudi Arabia to administer the contract to modernize the national guard, and Vinnell will report to that command.

The training contract is the first won by Vinnell in the Persian Gulf but in the last 40 years the corporation has had engineering and construction projects in 50 foreign countries. In South Vietnam, it did $200 million worth of business in 15 years. Vinnell also built Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles and is completing the third stage of the Grand Coulee hydroelectric program.

"We are not a spook outfit," said the president, John Hamill, at Vinnell's headquarters in Alhambra, a Los Angeles suburb. "We worked hard for this contract, sinking five years of effort in winning the confidence of the Persian Gulf countries."

Vinnell's was one of four proposals considered for the Saudi Arabian guard job. Long before it was awarded the contract on Jan. 8, the company began preparations. It recruited Col. William Walby as training director last May, three days after he retired as commander of the 4th Advanced Individual Training Brigade and Training Command at Fort Ord, Calif.

"Two years ago, we could not have gotten skilled men but with the big military cutbacks we have plenty wanting to join up," Mr. Hamill said.

Two advertisements in newspapers serving Fort Ord and Fort Carson, Colo., brought 10 applications from retiring U.S. soldiers for every available job, he said.

Salaries for most of these recruits from the military will range from $1,500 to $1,800 a month on an 18-month contract, with a bonus of $2,400 at the end. After 510 days outside the United States, they will get $20,000 of their income tax free.

In addition, all of these former U.S. soldiers have military pensions ranging from $10,000 to $14,000 a year. Housing in Saudi Arabia will be provided free and living expenses are so low that, according to Vinnell executives, a prudent participant could bring home most of his salary.

Vinnell executives were reluctant to go into detail on statistics and locations, arguing that the Saudis were sensitive in these areas. Defense Department sources said the Vinnell training camp will be at Khashm-al-An, about 15 miles east of the capital of Ryiadh, and willl be an extension of an existing training installation.

The camp will be completed by the end of this year but Vinnell intends to begin training programs in July this year, putting through a battalion of troops at a time.

Col. Walby, the training director, said he had several advantages over the military advisers who served in Vietnam.

"First of all," he said, "the Bedouin tribesmen who make up most of the national guard are intensely loyal to King Faisal. We don't have to teach loyalty like we had to in Vietnam to the Montagnard tribesmen in the mountains."

Col. Walby said another advantage was that the U.S. Army conducted programs on a one-year basis for budget reasons, "but here we have a three-year contract, with long-range goals, and Congress can't interfere."

Battle for Asmara Continues As Sudan Urges Cease-Fire

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 9 (UPI). —Government troops attempting to drive into the encircled city of Asmara battled Eritrean rebels south of the city today.

More reinforcements left Addis Ababa for Eritrea, where the heaviest fighting in the secessionists' 13-year-old war for independence entered its 10th day.

Information Minister Michael Imru returned to Ethiopia at the end of an apparently fruitless one-month tour of Arab capitals to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict. He returned from Khartoum, while President Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan issued an appeal for a cease-fire.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Gamal Mohammed Ahmed arrived in Addis Ababa and met with Ethiopian officials to try to find a way to halt the renewed civil war.

Red Cross Aid

In Khartoum, several Eritrean rebel leaders were reported to have arrived for talks in response to the cease-fire appeal by President Numeiri.

After several days of delay, a Red Cross plane loaded with plasma and medicines flew to Asmara with a local team of doctors and nurses who will assess the situation. An estimated total of 1,000 to 1,500 persons have died there in the fighting.

Italian refugees arriving from Eritrea today said Asmara was quiet, with muddy brown water now available in most areas of the town. However, several thousand persons continued to find shelter in the cathedral, Imperial Hotel and schools. Many were without food and were receiving rations from missionaries and priests.

The official Ethiopian news agency said bus service and water supplies in the city were fully restored.

Troop Convoy

Battlefield reports said that while Asmara was quiet, fighting continued near Adi Keyh, 80 kilometers (50 miles) to the south, where a troop convoy of about 500 soldiers has been trying to drive through to Asmara for several days. It was halted in round-the-clock fighting by Moslem secessionists.

These reports said a fresh convoy of troops left the capital during the weekend, apparently to link up with the stalled column.

Military sources said some trucks carrying supplies reached Asmara from the Red Sea port of Massawa but generally all major roads leading into the city remained firmly blocked by the separatists.

A military observer said, "This has now become a war of logistics and communication. The rebels appear to be strong enough to continue to contain the army in Asmara.

"If they can keep their own supplies moving smoothly, and we don't know if they can, then the rebels have a very good chance of defeating the Asmara garrison within a matter of weeks."

Last night, government paratroops and the secessionists exchanged mortar, machine gun and rocket fire in downtown Asmara as fighting erupted briefly in the Eritrean capital for the first time in five days.

A mass evacuation of foreigners continued, including hundreds of Italians and some of the 170 Americans still working in Asmara.

After a calm lasting since Monday in downtown areas, fresh firing began along deserted streets shortly before midnight. Residents said paratroops flown in last week to strengthen the city garrison briefly exchanged heavy mortar, machine gun and bazooka fire with the Moslems around the downtown navy station and the 2d Division headquarters at Kagnew.

The U.S. Defense Department maintains a communications center on part of the Kagnew base, where some of the remaining Americans work.

Diplomatic sources said the center probably received a few stray rounds during the fighting but the firing was not directed against it. Work was not interrupted and no Americans were wounded or involved.

Earlier last week, the U.S. Embassy evacuated 130 U.S. dependents, mainly women and children, and yesterday moved about 30 men out of Asmara.

A total of 1,500 foreigners have been evacuated from the city.

U.S. Starts Talks In Greece Today

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP). —Preliminary negotiations will open tomorrow in Athens on the future of the U.S. military presence in Greece.

At issue is the berthing of six U.S. destroyers near Athens, a Navy training carrier off Crete and use of Athens Airport for shipments to the Middle East.

Anti-American sentiment has been high in Greece since Turkey's invasion of Cyprus last summer. The United States was charged with puting insufficient pressure on Ankara to withdraw its troops and failure to cut off arms to Turkey.

However, officials remain optimistic that Premier Constantine Caramanlis, a moderate, will come to terms with Washington. The negotiations for the United States will be conducted by Monteagle Stearns, a diplomat who was assigned to Athens at the height of the Cyprus dispute.

Two Swiss Skiers Killed

MARTIGNY, Switzerland, Feb. 9 (AP).—Two Swiss skiers, a 32-year-old Roman Catholic priest and his companion, a 21-year-old man, were killed in an avalanche on Grand Combin Mountain near the Swiss-Italian border, the police said yesterday.

Greece-Cyprus Link Restored by Airline

ATHENS, Feb. 9 (AP).—Flights between Greece and Cyprus were resumed yesterday, six months after the island was barred to international air traffic, Olympic Airways announced.

Olympic will operate two round-trip flights daily from Athens to Herakilon, Crete, and then to the airport opened at Larnaca, southern Cyprus. Nicosia Airport has been shut to international traffic since the coup on July 15.

Russian Arms Flow to Egypt In Last 6 Weeks Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

the Russians poured in arms replacements on a huge scale. They halted deliveries after the disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai early last year, and, with the exception of several large shipments last August, have limited their deliveries to spare parts, according to Western sources.

The Russians privately have justified the shutoff by saying that the 1973 war deliveries were advance shipments of what Egypt would have normally received last year.

The new deliveries were thought to include anti-aircraft missiles, tank parts and artillery, although the sources were not sure.

Mr. Sadat's frequent complaints have created some resentment in Damascus, where Syrian officials do not believe that Egypt is being starved for arms by the Russians. Syrian hawks see Mr. Sadat as minimizing his army's military strength to justify pursuing Mr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach to negotiations.

Mr. Sadat, in turn, insists that he is not exaggerating his plight. "In 1973, when I said I was going to fight, nobody believed me," he complained to a Western visitor. "Now I say I want peace and nobody believes me either."



Gen. Sharon in the '73 w

Yamani Say Saudis Oppo Oil Price Ris

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (NYT). Saudi Arabia's minister of petroleum said yesterday that his nation strongly opposed any increase in oil prices this year, hoped to keep the price fr in 1976.

At the same time, Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani said that Saudi Arabia could not seriously ac the threat of U.S. military ac in the Persian Gulf.

"We know that it is a risky business and any rati government will not take an irrational action because it mi a disaster for the whole wo and an end to Western civili tion," he said at a news c ference.

"Therefore, we take it lig and not seriously," he said.

The 44-year-old oil minister, a visit to New Delhi, indica that Saudi Arabia was seeking step up assistance to India, wh has been severely affected last year's oil price increase. hinted that long-term credits India and joint projects w planned but declined to go t details.

Asked about a possible furt increase in oil prices, Sheikh Yamani said: "We in Saudi Ara are opposing any increase. A matter of fact, we are still try to find some decrease in pri I don't think that in 1975 th will be any increase. We h decided to freeze prices t September this year and h we can extend that period bey 1975."

Sheikh Yamani said that any future war in the Mi East, "we hope that oil will be used as a weapon—but also hope that the reason why we will be removed, that is, to a home for a whole nation, Palestinian nation, who lived more than 25 years in tent the desert."

He added:

"We hope that the territ occupied by the Israelis and the will of the international c munity will be given back to Arabs. We are not asking anything more than that. hope we take it back and we h that oil will never be used a weapon again."

Sheikh Yamani, whose cou is the largest oil exporter, hr ed aside questions about a p sible conference between the producers and the develop countries who have been shal by oil costs. He urged, instead conference with industrial consuming countries.

"We don't want to go to a c ference hall and discuss w major industrialized powers only," he said. "We want to d cuss... the prices of raw ma rials, the transfer of technolo the international monetary s tem as well as any other probl that the developing countr have.

"We don't need to sit with developing countries as two d ferent parties; we will sit w them as one party, one group, v à-vis industrial nations."

Sheikh Yamani arrived in Bo bay Wednesday night and scheduled to leave India tom row.

Secret OPEC Session

VIENNA, Feb. 9 (UPI). Economic and financial expe of the major oil-producing sta maintained secrecy today on th meeting to prepare the first su mit conference of the heads state of the Organization Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"We will not disclose anythin one of the experts said. "In a case, the talks are strictly tec nical."

The experts began to meet y terday for what could be wee long talks and met again tod The summit meeting is schedul to take place in Algiers betwe Feb. 21 and March 8.

The meeting at OPEC hea quarters here was so secret th a spokesman said there would no communiqué at its close.

U.K. Court Frees 3 In Fatal Blasts Case

GUILDFORD, England, Feb. (Reuters).—The prosecution h dropped murder charg against three men when th appeared in court in connecti with bomb explosions that wrec ed two pubs and killed five pe sons here last October.

The magistrate ordered th the men—two of whom had be on bail—be freed after the pro ecution said that it did n intend to proceed with the ca against them, for lack of suff cient evidence.

Five other persons are bei held pending further investig tion of the blasts.

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President's Chagrin

h Congress, a Month Old, meshed in a Pile of Bills

By Richard D. Lyons

HINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT). enthusiasm that opened th Congress nearly a ago has gradually faded, e Senate enmeshed in a er against a change in the r rules, the House on n and the President fum- r unpassed bills.

nically, the House has not and will meet three in the next 10 days. But phlight of scheduled action Feb. 17 reading on the floor of George Washington's farewell address.

Although the Constitution states that Congress "shall begin at noon on the third day of January," it goes on to give the members an out by adding "unless they shall by law appoint a different day." This year, the members took it by postponing the opening until Jan. 14, with the leadership citing organizational problems for the delay.

In the ensuing 26 days, the House has met for a total of 22 hours 3 minutes. Now the Democratic and Republican leaders have called a recess.

Both the House majority leader, Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, and the minority leader, John Rhodes of Arizona, said that the members needed to return to their home districts to assess the mood of their constituents.

"Congress has been here a month and does nothing but vote for a delay, the White House press secretary, Ron Nessen, said Thursday in a reflection of President Ford's attitude.

More than 4,000 bills have been introduced in the Senate and House but only two have passed. One aided the President by allowing him to send the budget message to Congress late; the other would block his attempt to raise the price of food stamps.

Undone Work

Other legislative work concerned with tax cuts, the energy program, the investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency and aid to the Penn Central Railroad remains undone.

A delegation of freshmen Democratic representatives petitioned Mr. O'Neill to call off the recess but he and Mr. Rhodes refused.

"Congress got off to a late start and has been standing at the post ever since," said Rep. William Walsh, R-N.Y. And Rep. Robert Bauman, R-Md., charged that many of his fellow members would spend their time "in Europe and the Virgin Islands" rather than seeking answers to the nation's problems.

But Mr. O'Neill insisted that he, for one, would be in his district office in Boston three days this week to listen to the complaints of his constituents.

Slow to Reorganize

The 93d Congress, in contrast, opened on Jan. 3, 1973, and by Feb. 8 had worked on a dozen pieces of legislation and passed seven. But Congress then took a recess for Lincoln's Birthday.

Congress has usually been slow to reorganize but this year the process was especially prolonged by the revolt of reform-bent Democrats in the House which led to the deposition of three elderly Southerners from their committee chairmanships.

The Senate has been entangled in the biennial effort of the liberals to change Senate Rule 22, which deals with prolonged debates, known as filibusters. Passed in 1917, Rule 22 requires that debate may only be cut off by a vote of two-thirds of those senators present and voting. Known as cloture, this parliamentary device, which has been invoked successfully only 21 times in the last 58 years, would be altered under the proposal of the liberals by changing the fraction from two-thirds to three-fifths.



Associated Press.

A REAL DOG—When Andrew Jarvis attended a dog show in London, he was accompanied by his entry, a champion Afghan hound known as Bonzo, not a date.

Agnew Severs Partnership, Says He Is Being 'Exploited'

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP). —Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has terminated his business partnership with land speculator Walter Dilbeck, calling him a publicity seeker whose "exaggerations and outright misstatements" were designed to promote himself "at the expense of my integrity."

In a letter sent Friday to Mr. Dilbeck, Agnew said that instead of the millions of dollars in profits Mr. Dilbeck had boasted of in interviews, the partnership had yet to collect "its first dollar in profits" and Agnew himself had not been paid his last quarterly $25,000 fee.

Agnew made copies of the letter public, saying he had no recourse but to terminate the partnership openly because of Mr. Dilbeck's attempts to "exploit" him.

In Evansville, Ind., Mr. Dilbeck's office released a statement in which the businessman professed nothing but relief that Agnew had ended the partnership. Mr. Dilbeck said the former vice-president's attempts to do business with Arab governments was becoming an embarrassment to him.

"Mr. Dilbeck states that Agnew's apparent preoccupation with the Arab powers was distasteful and unsatisfactory due to Mr. Dilbeck's long-standing association with many Jewish people and interests in this country," the statement said.

Reached later, Mr. Dilbeck said he had already paid Agnew $75,000 and that the last $25,000 payment was not due until March 15. He said $15,000 had been wired to Agnew's savings account in Washington and that canceled checks in his possession would prove that Agnew received the money.

"He better pay income tax on it, because I'm going to report it," Mr. Dilbeck said. "Know what I mean?"

Agnew resigned from the vice-presidency on Oct. 10, 1973, after pleading no contest to an income tax evasion charge.

Agnew would not comment on his letter to Mr. Dilbeck. However, a secretary at Agnew's office in Crofton, Md., confirmed published reports that Agnew had agreed with Mr. Dilbeck to serve as a $100,000-a-year consultant and share one-third of profits.

Since signing Agnew to the contract last year, Mr. Dilbeck has virtually held open house for the press, trumpeting land deals and coal-mining ventures that, he said, would make the former vice-president a millionaire.

Agnew, until Friday, did not refute Mr. Dilbeck's claims. A Washington Post story, however, had noted that Mr. Dilbeck had once lost his real estate license and the Wall Street Journal only last week reported that many of Mr. Dilbeck's previous business ventures had wound up in bankruptcy.

Mr. Dilbeck rejected Agnew's charge that he attempted to exploit the relationship for his own profit. He said that Agnew stood to make a fortune from the discovery and operation of a coal mine that had been paying off at $1 a ton since Nov. 1, 1974.

"I like the man," Mr. Dilbeck said. "But exploiting somebody? You know, when you pick up a guy and give him $75,000, I don't know who's exploiting whom. These are tough times right now."

In his letter, Agnew said he had earlier told Mr. Dilbeck that "building the confidence of foreign investors would require candor, discretion and diligence.

"Now, it is virtually impossible for us to be successful because your desire for publicity has violated the confidentiality of many negotiations in progress and shocked our clients. They had no reason to suspect that they would be propelled into the news media without the slightest regard for accuracy."

Since resigning from office, Agnew has founded a firm called Pathlight which reportedly has tried to act as a middleman between foreign investors and Americans. The former vice-president has been seen in Arab capitals where he was reportedly attempting to interest investment capital in American ventures.

Fire Kills 6 Children

ATHOL, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP). —A woman and six children died and a man and two other youngsters suffered injuries when a fire broke out in a home early today in this western Massachusetts community. Police said the dead children ranged in age from 7 to 17.

Kennedy Unit Abandons Plan For Museum Near Harvard

By John Kifner

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 9 (NYT).—Faced with continued opposition, the John F. Kennedy Library Corp. has dropped its plans for a museum near Harvard Square honoring the late president.

The 10-year-old project had called for a museum, park, library, archives and scholarly facilities on the banks of the Charles River near the Harvard campus.

But in recent years, the project has drawn sharp opposition from local residents, who said they were dismayed at the prospect of hordes of tourists in the already congested Harvard Square.

Inflation in construction costs during the last 10 years and, to some extent, revisionist criticism of the Kennedy administration have also dimmed the glamour of the plan, born in the national grief over the president's assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Stephen Smith, president of the library corporation, said in a statement issued Thursday that the Kennedy archives might remain here, where Kennedy spent his college years in the late 1930s, or the entire complex might be moved elsewhere.

"The continuing threat of lawsuits," Mr. Smith said, would further delay the project and "is not a happy prospect."

Derek Bok, president of the university, said:

"We can understand the corporation's judgment that the entire John F. Kennedy memorial could not be fitted harmoniously into Cambridge. We hope the corporation will decide to build all the remaining elements of the memorial here and we will do everything possible to achieve that goal."

The plan had called for the university to place its Kennedy School of Government and the Kennedy Institute of Politics along with the memorial on a site now occupied by a trolley-car yard.

Reactions to the decision reflected the divisions in the city. Mayor Walter Sullivan deplored "the attitude of a few people" who, he said, forced the change and said he was "deeply upset over the possibility of Cambridge losing the museum."

'Fantastic News'

City Councillor Saundra Graham, who represents the poor Cambridgeport neighborhood whose residents feared they would be displaced, said: "It's fantastic news. The community was not about to go away, so the museum pretty much had to go away."

And Councillor Francis Deuhay described the museum as "completely unsuitable" and said it "would have saturated Harvard Square with more people and cars than it could handle."

The project has been beset by a number of controversies. The original design by I.M. Pei, which featured an 85-foot glass pyramid, was criticized as too grandiose. A "scaled-down" design of lower brick buildings and a park was unveiled last year.

Last week, the Boston City Council suggested that the Kennedy Corp. build its memorial on the site of the sold Charlestown Navy Yard.

Hartling Gets Backing to Form Danish Coalition

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Queen Margrethe tonight asked acting Premier Poul Hartling to form a new government.

Political leaders representing 89 of the 179 seats in the Folketing (parliament) had told the Queen they would support a minority administration under Mr. Hartling, who heads the Liberal party.

Three parties—the Conservatives, the Christian People's party and the Center Democrats—said they were willing to join the Liberals in a coalition, which would have a total of 65 seats.

The Progress party led by anti-tax crusader Mogens Glistrup said it would support the coalition, which is also expected to have the backing of an independent member from Greenland for its working majority.

Mr. Hartling, whose minority Liberal administration resigned nearly two weeks ago after parliament passed a resolution calling for a broader government, said he would get in touch immediately with the three parties willing to serve under him.

Camel Kills Keeper At Rhode Island Zoo

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island, Feb. 9 (AP).—Authorities tried yesterday to determine how a camel, which apparently trampled a zoo keeper to death, got out of its cage. Slater Park Zoo superintendent Larry Hargreaves said that there was no sign of damage to the cage, which was found unlocked.

Police said that they shot and killed the animal early yesterday so they could reach the body of 60-year-old keeper Vincent Dolan. Police said that they first tried to tie the camel down.

Onassis Is Better

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The condition of Aristotle Onassis improved somewhat yesterday, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. Onassis was hospitalized here Friday after an emergency flight from Athens. The nature of his illness has not been disclosed.

Documents Called 'Explosive'

Burglars Took Hughes' Files, Sought $500,000 in Ransom

By James Phelan

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (NYT). —What was first reported as a routine burglary of Howard Hughes's headquarters here eight months ago has turned into a bizarre story of the theft of the reclusive billionaire's confidential files for $500,000 in ransom.

While much remains unexplained, there have been these developments:

• The office of the Los Angeles district attorney, Joseph Busch, plans to present the case to a grand jury this week.

• A Hughes security agent has declared that he received a series of telephone calls demanding $500,000 in cash for return of the stolen documents.

• An aide to a Hughes attorney has said that the burglars delivered a sample document to prove that they stole the papers.

• A Los Angeles man, who will testify before a grand jury, has said that he read a number of the stolen documents and had them examined by a lawyer.

He asserted that the documents contained "explosive" information about the financial contributions by Mr. Hughes to many politicians, about his dealings with the CIA, the Atomic Energy Commission and other sensitive matters affecting the federal government.

Sunken Soviet Sub

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles Times reported Friday that, according to reports circulating among law-enforcement officers, Mr. Hughes contracted with the CIA to raise a sunken Russian nuclear submarine from the Atlantic Ocean.

The operation, an investigator speculated, was carried out—or at least attempted—by the crew of a vessel owned by Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp. and designed in secrecy by a Los Angeles firm.

The head of the latter firm denied any knowledge of such an operation, as did the Summa Corp.

Confidential files on the operation are believed to have been among the stolen documents.

The Pentagon believes that at least two Soviet nuclear submarines have sunk in the Atlantic. One is an attack submarine of the November class which sank off the coast of Spain in April, 1970. The other sank about 900 miles northeast of Newfoundland in March, 1972.

On June 5, security guards at Mr. Hughes's communications headquarters at 7020 Romaine Street in Hollywood notified Los Angeles police that the two-story building had been burglarized.

Nerve Center

"Romaine," as the building is known throughout the Hughes organization, has been for 25 years the nerve center through which Mr. Hughes ran his extensive holdings by remote control. It houses a telephone switchboard, staffed 24 hours, through which he can relay his instructions.

It also was the headquarters for his long-time personal secretary, Nadine Henley, and the repository for his confidential files.

These files, it became known last week, were the prime target of the burglary.

The burglary was a daring project because "Romaine" is reportedly guarded by sophisticated electronic security devices, none of which apparently functioned during the burglary.

Entry to the building was gained, the original police report said, by a gunman who surprised a security guard making his rounds outside the building. The guard was forced to admit the burglars. Then he was trussed, gagged, blindfolded and left on a sofa in the basement.

In the next four hours, the burglars burned open two large safes with acetylene torches, broke open three other security files and ransacked files and desks—all without alarming other Hughes aides and guards on duty.

The first police report stated that the burglars escaped, at 4:45 a.m., with $50,000 in cash and some art objects. The report made no reference to missing documents.

A Hughes security agent has told The New York Times that the burglars got about $250,000 in cash, as well as the documents.

A police official said:

"The Hughes people had their own press officers present last June and asked us not to say anything more than a burglary occurred. There was a great difference between what we have listed as stolen and what appeared in the press."

One-Day Story

The burglary was only a one-day story in the newspapers, largely because of the secrecy imposed by the police and the Hughes organization.

But 10 days ago, it became known that there were sensational aspects to the burglary that had not been made public.

The first ransom demand, according to the Hughes security agent who received it, came late in July. The agent has asked not to be identified.

He said that an anonymous telephone caller, saying he was an intermediary, offered to arrange the return of the stolen documents for $500,000. In the next week, there were two more calls, the agent says. On the last call, the intermediary was told that Hughes officials would not ransom the files because it was feared that they would be copied, leaving Mr. Hughes vulnerable to further extortion.

Last fall, Los Angeles law officials laid an elaborate plan to trap the burglars and offered $1 million for the return of the Hughes papers.

No one would say where the $1 million would have come from, or why officials would offer $1 million when the Hughes organization would not pay $500,000.

But no one sprang the trap, law officials say, and the whereabouts of the burglars and the documents are apparently unknown. The mystery awaits whatever unraveling the grand jury inquiry can provide.

U.S. Poll Cites Inflation Fears

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 9 (AP). —The American public is divided almost evenly on whether inflation or unemployment should receive greater attention from the government, according to the Gallup Poll.

Nationally, 46 per cent said inflation should get more attention and 44 per cent said curbing unemployment was more important. But there were sharp differences according to the political affiliations, education levels and occupations of those surveyed.

Among Republicans, inflation took priority with 58 per cent and unemployment with 32 per cent, while 10 per cent had no opinion. Of the Democrats, 44 per cent said inflation was more important and 48 per cent gave priority to reducing unemployment, while 8 per cent had no opinion.



United Press International

FEELING MUCH BETTER—Al Terwilliger, a politician in Michigan, lost his voice during last fall's election campaign. When all else failed, he tried acupuncture in Canada last weekend and began to speak.

Ziegler Denies Nixon Plans Eventual Return to Politics

By Everett R. Holles

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Feb. 9 (NYT).—The six-month transition perio allowed by law for former President Richard Nixon to "adjust to the life of a private citizen" expired at noon today, leaving him a frail and lonely recluse clinging to the hope of salvaging his reputation and, some persons say, of returning some day to politics.

However, in a television interview last night, Mr. Nixon's chief spokesman, Ronald Ziegler, denied that the former president was "planning" a political comeback. Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon was not "contemplating or thinking about the day when he will become a spokesman for the Republican party or will be ambassador to China."

Nevertheless, on a recent occasion, Mr. Nixon spoke eagerly to a former member of his White House staff of the valuable service he could render as ambassador to China, then suddenly digressed and began talking about grooming one of his daughters, Julie Eisenhower, for a career in politics with the observation that "after all, she is both a Nixon and an Eisenhower."

The desire for political rehabilitation and acceptance, his acquaintances say, appears to be the subject most on Mr. Nixon's mind. His moods, they say, shift suddenly, and sometimes puzzlingly, from buoyant confidence to spells of withdrawn, almost sullen, reflection interspersed with bursts of angry impatience over the rate of his physical recovery from a phlebitis condition and the state of his finances.

Brief Visit

The impressions of Mr. Nixon, his health and his concerns behind the guarded walls of Casa Pacifia here were obtained last week from a group of his friends, political confidants and two members of his now-depleted staff and from a brief visit on Wednesday inside the Nixon compound, known until Mr. Nixon's resignation last Aug. 9 as the Western White House and virtually inaccessible to newsmen since then.

Mr. Nixon appeared to be thin and an employee explained that he was down at least 10 pounds from his normal, 164-pound weight.

A political associate of Mr. Nixon said the former president had told him that he hoped to return to a political role, although not as a candidate for office, in perhaps two or three years.

He quoted Mr. Nixon as saying that by then "My book will have established for the American people the fact that I was not the culprit but one of the victims of Watergate and that I have been unjustly vilified."

"I didn't have the heart, considering his physical condition and his worries, to tell him he was dreaming," the associate said.

Following a small farewell party given by Mr. and Mrs. Nixon for those leaving this weekend, Mr. Nixon was left with a personal staff of three secretaries here and his longtime assistant, Rose Mary Woods, who is working for him in Washington.

Departing during the weekend were Mr. Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's former White House press chief and closest adviser since his resignation from the presidency, Lt. Col. Jack Brennan, a military aide, and two secretaries.

With government-paid supervisory and maintenance crews removed, the grounds of Casa Pacifia are taking on a somewhat shabby appearance.

Mr. Nixon's moments of moody reflection, in the opinion of a prominent San Clemente Republican who is a neighbor of the former president and sees him almost weekly, are often caused by his financial worries.

He owes federal and California income taxes of more than $460,000. His legal fees have passed $250,000, of which $100,000 has been paid by the Nixon Justice Fund headed by Rabbi Baruch Korff, who said the fund was almost broke, and there is a newly negotiated mortgage of more than $500,000 on Casa Pacifia.

The San Clemente neighbor said that Robert Abplanalp was "helping to straighten out Nixon's finances" and wanted the former President to sell his two Florida homes at Key Biscayne. Mr. Abplanalp and another close friend, banker Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, are co-owners of the estate here with Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon's annoyance with the pace of his recovery and his exhaustion after brief spells of work is attributed by his friends to a desire to begin work on his memoirs, for which he has received a $500,000 advance.

His agent, Irving Lazar, told Mr. Nixon that the former president's profits may run as high as $2.5 million.

U.S. Arts Group Assails UNESCO Votes on Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 9 (NYT).—Playwright Arthur Miller, speaking for a group in the performing arts, has attacked the resolutions against Israel voted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Mr. Miller, joined by novelist James Michener, actress Julie Harris and others, handed a letter of protest against the UNESCO actions to John Fobes, deputy director general of the organization.

Their letter last week denounced a UNESCO decision in November cutting off cultural aid to Israel and another denying Israel membership in any regional grouping that, it said, left Israel in a "kind of international limbo." Both decisions were approved at UNESCO's General Conference by the organization's majority of Arab, Asian, African and Communist members.

Unless the controversial decisions are rescinded, the signers said, they would refuse to cooperate with UNESCO and would urge similar action by colleagues throughout the world.

U.S. TV Planning To Tighten Code On Sex, Violence

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The code board of the National Association of Broadcasters, after weeks of heated debate, has agreed on a proposed change in its television code to keep sex and violence off the screen during early evening hours.

The key section of the compromise code, agreed on at a closed meeting, says:

"Entertainment programming inappropriate for viewing by a general family audience should not be broadcast during the first hour of network entertainment programming in prime time and in the immediate preceding hour.

"In the occasional case when an entertainment program for this period is deemed to be inappropriate for such an audience, advisories should be used to alert viewers."

Normally, night network programming starts at 7 or 8 p.m., depending on the time zone.

Lenten March for Pope

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 9 (AP). —Pope Paul VI will break with tradition and march in a procession through St. Peter's Square for the opening of Lent on Ash Wednesday, the Vatican announced.

ord Vows Further Action U.S. Economy Worsens

By Richard L. Madden

ASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT). sident Ford, described as erned" about the sharp in- e in unemployment last h, "will keep close watch on economic situation and will hesitate to take further ac- if the economy worsens than expected, his spokes- said Friday.

n. Nessen, the President's secretary, said Mr. Ford with his economic advisers y morning, shortly after the t unemployment figures were unced, to discuss "a number teps the President might

. Nessen said that any such would involve executive ac- by the President rather than new legislation but did not fy what possible steps had discussed. Presumably they l include such things as re- ng funds for construction cts and other federal pro- s which have been impound- y the administration.

n an interview with the ago Tribune, published today, Ford said he is willing to nate all military and eco- ic aid to South Vietnam in three years if Congress es to a formula for appropri- ns in the meantime, AP re- ed. Mr. Ford said he would for significantly large con- ional appropriations for Viet- for the next three fiscal s. "As far as I am concern- if we could agree on a figure agree on a time span . . ." said, ". . . that would be the

letting the stage for a pos- compromise, 82 congressmen y asked Mr. Ford for a di- ue on phasing out all U.S. to South Vietnam and Cam- a.

The 82 congressmen—12 sen- ors and 70 House members— Mr. Ford in a letter that the e has come for a decision "as ow we will extricate ourselves n the situation in Southeast a once and for all."]

Mr. Nessen, reacting to a bipartisan Senate proposal to expand the public service employment program by a million jobs at a cost of $7.8 billion, said there was concern at the White House "that there not be a panic," proposing a measure that would add nearly $8 billion to the federal deficit.

Such a move, he said, could increase the load on the nation's capital markets, jeopardize the borrowing needs of the housing industry and "bring back inflation."

Mr. Nessen reminded reporters that the President had recently signed legislation creating more public service jobs and said that the latest unemployment rate of 8.2 per cent was "further reason why Congress should move faster" in approving a tax cut proposed by the President as an anti-recession measure.

He said the 8.2-per-cent unemployment rate for January was "within the range" the President had expected but said that Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, was still predicting a peak unemployment rate of about 8.5 per cent this year.

While again prodding Congress to move "faster" on the President's economic proposals, Mr. Nessen declined specific comment on the tax-cut measure approved Thursday by the House Ways and Means Committee other than to say the President "thinks his tax cut is better."

The committee bill would reduce taxes by $20.2 billion, compared with $16 billion proposed by the President.

Mr. Ford spent the weekend at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland.

He will leave tomorrow for a two-day trip to Houston and Topeka, Kan., for another series of meetings and speeches to try to rally support for his economic and energy proposals.

ge Refuses to Stop Army Bird Plan

SHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).— eral judge yesterday denied tempt by wildlife groups to the Army from killing mil- of blackbirds that have been ng at Army installations in ucky and Tennessee.

District Judge William t turned down requests from Society for Animal Rights he Citizens for Animals for junction against the Army. ver, the judge ordered the not to begin carrying out rogram at least through rrow so that the wildlife s can appeal.

e by TWA 6 TriStars Arabs Seen

YORK, Feb. 9 (Reuters). s World Airlines (TWA) is d to announce next week e of six Lockheed L-1011 jets to Saudi Arabian Air- although the airline has such plans, informed in- sources said today.

at first declined to com- but later today said that it t plan to sell TriStars or her wide-bodied planes to udi airline. It also declined why it had called a press ence Tuesday.

sources added that, despite S. airline's statement, the ould be announced at the ence.

week, TWA said that it old six of its Boeing 747 jets to Iran for $99 mil-

Getting 8 Planes

A is scheduled to take y of eight L-1011s from the eed Aircraft Corp. this year. ources said it was no secret the aircraft industry that has been trying to sell some aircraft or to delay their y.

sale of six TriStars to the airline would ease TWA's ry problems and allow the s to put prestige aircraft ervice this year instead of g to wait for them to be

sources pointed out that acts as technical adviser to Arabian Airlines. They mable to give a firm pur- price, but said it was ble that the Saudi airline d pay a small premium over A's price because it would be g immediate delivery.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Monday, February 10, 1975 *

When Doctors Disagree

When President Ford abandoned his theory that inflation should be the main target of government action, and presented a budget intended to combat recession, a majority in Congress complained that he had not gone far enough. But when Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, which has its hand on the spigot that controls the outflow of credit and currency, testified before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress last Friday, he argued, in effect, that the administration had gone too far. At least he insisted that its assumptions of a prolonged recession were too gloomy, and that inflation remained the *more serious problem for the long* haul.

Here, then, are three major agencies of government, through whose interaction the economic policy of the nation is, presumably, to be guided, at odds over the probable duration, the remedial steps, indeed, the very nature of the bread-and-butter ills that plague the country (and, for that matter, much of the rest of the world). And when doctors disagree, not only about cures and prognosis, but about the diagnosis itself, the patient suffers.

Part of the problem stems from the old dichotomy among the economists which, like that older divergence in the science of medicine between the homeopaths and the allopaths, results in the economy being viewed through two pairs of glasses, each with its own special focus. The classic line of economists still trusts primarily to market forces to provide their own remedy; the newer school, which has been dominant since the great Depression, insists that government can and must shape those forces. And, of course, there are innumerable variations inside those main themes of analysis.

In this abstract dispute, many pragmatic and moral elements are at work. If inflation is the main threat, and there is danger that remedial action by the government will contribute to it, it would be better to let the market work its way. There would be hardship for many, the argument runs (as it did in Herbert Hoover's day), but it would be briefer and less damaging in the long *run than if money and credit were pumped* into the economy artificially. But the fact of hardship—of wide unemployment and poverty in a land rich in resources—is repugnant. It is especially so to labor unions and to congressmen whose re-election depends on action that will satisfy their constituents.

As a final contribution to confusion, there is the mixture of inflation and recession itself. Conventional economic wisdom falters here; the older models for improvement are no longer valid, whether those models are abstracted from the works of Adam Smith or of Lord Keynes. Whatever courses are proposed hold risks, of prolonged recession or vastly increased inflation, just as surgery, or delaying it, holds risks for an afflicted individual. It is time for the doctors to get together—the patient is not only in pain, he may walk out and seek a quack.

Face in the Mirror

Throughout most of history, men have acted as if life were cheap In the ancient era, there were brief, sunlit interludes in Athens and in Rome when life was highly valued but even then only in the governing classes. In most Western history, men have routinely squandered lives—their own and those of others—in the waste of war, they have fatalistically accepted high death rates from disease and accident, and have casually engaged in cruel and life-endangering customs.

If this was true in the West, the rhythm of history in the Orient is yet more rigorous and relentless. One has only to think of the unknown men who perished toiling to build the pyramids, of the millions who have died young in India's famines, of other millions swept away by the repeated flooding of China's great rivers.

Paradoxically, when life was most perilous, it was least valued. Only since the Renaissance and with gathering speed in the last two centuries as medical science and improved sanitation have lengthened the span of life have human values changed. Rather than regarding recurrent wars as normal, statesmen have introduced the concept of permanent peace into their calculations and their rhetoric. Capital punishment has come to seem a moral anachronism. Protest movements have developed against diverse kinds of inhumanity such as cruelty to the retarded and the insane, to children and to animals.

But while modern consciousness has striven to nurture and enhance life, science and technology have increased man's capacity for destruction. While life-saving antibiotics were being discovered in one country, millions of people in another country were being murdered in racial death camps. A war fought by the democracies to combat totalitarian violence ended in the man-made firestorms of Dresden and Tokyo and the nuclear ruin of Hiroshima.

Civilization depends upon man mastering the duality of his nature. If the capacity to create and affirm life is to prevail steadily over the rival capacity to choose death and to destroy, then the supreme ideal must be that each life is precious. It is possible to disagree as to whether life begins at the moment of conception or the moment of birth, but there is no disagreement about what is required to sustain and improve life from birth onward. In brief, it is what Norbert Wiener once described as "the human use of human beings."

Every civilized person has due regard for the needs of society and the claims of posterity. But no countenance should be given to procrustean doctrines that would sacrifice the health and happiness of this generation in order to achieve a putative utopia for the next generation. We cannot build the future by murdering the present.

The humane ideal may seem elementary, even banal. Yet much of the misery in the world today exists because governments and persons of power still put abstractions ahead of the self-evident good of particular individuals. The Ford administration seeks the ideal of "cutting the cost of government" by raising the marginal cost of food stamps to impoverished families. Rival factions in Cambodia strive for power and lob shells at grandmothers and small children cowering in trenches in their deadly determination to obtain it. Businessmen and officials in India, Bangladesh and elsewhere allow other human beings to starve to death because they refuse to reorganize the profitable grain trade.

In place of fantasies and abstractions, one has to see people. Instead of national security, there has to be envisaged a widow's grief and a dying soldier's knifing pain. Instead of money's silence, there has to be heard the whimper of a hungry child. Instead of "the revolution" or "the future," there has to be imagined a tired man's aching weariness. In place of dehumanizing categories—"Asian peasants," "welfare mothers," "the rich," "the blacks," "the enemy"—there has to be a look at the human being.

There are no abstract humans. There are no cheap minds or cheap bodies. There are persons. Every one of them holds his or her own life dear. Every one of them looks rather like the face each of us sees in the mirror.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Redeeming a Promise

The administration dropped the other shoe on the right side of the bed when it finally decided to raise by 2.2 million tons the amount of food aid to be made available this fiscal year. By all accounts, President Ford opted for the highest of the three alternatives put to him—the one for which the food aid lobby in the Congress and the private coalition of humanitarian groups had been pressing. In doing so, he redeemed the promises which he and Secretary of State Kissinger made to the international community both at the United Nations and at the World Food Conference last fall in Rome.

Suddenly, because of a loosening of the wheat market, other arrangements made by a number of the world's hungriest nations and the increase in American aid, the food crisis of 1974-1975 seems manageable But, the U.S. contribution—apart from the initial impetus for the Rome conference—took far more prodding and came a good deal later than it should have.

Nevertheless, the fact that an aroused public opinion and a stanch bipartisan coalition of senators could help move a reluctant and economically burdened administration to a generous and enlightened posture on the short-range food crisis raises hopes that the American contribution to the world's long-range food problem will be constructive. Of particular significance is the steadfastness shown by the Senate coalition in applying constant pressure for the high aid option. Considering how much remains to be done, the emergence of that Senate coalition and its effective working relationship with the State Department may be the most useful result of the Rome food conference.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 10, 1900

ST. PETERSBURG—It is reported that a Chinese commissioner arrived recently at Port Arthur from Mukden for the purpose of organizing the emigration of Chinese settlers from the Kwan-Tung Peninsula into Manchuria. However, as Russia regards this action on the part of China as a pretext for further undesirable steps, Russia has refused her consent, thus further straining relations between the two powers.

Fifty Years Ago

February 10, 1925

ROME—A blackshirt "Internationale" uniting Fascists throughout the world in one body may be formed in opposition to the "Red Internationale" as the results of the deliberations expected to be carried on at the Grand Fascist Council here next week. Included will be Spanish nationalists, Bavarian followers of Hitler, Hungarian followers of Admiral Horthy and Fascists from Britain, France and the United States as well.



Hi, Ferguson, FBI . . . Oh, Hi, Kelly, CIA . . . Meet Wilson, Phone Company . . . Hi . . .'

Kissinger and the Campaign

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Some of the Democratic presidential candidates seem determined to make Secretary of State Kissinger a central political issue in their campaigns, and if this goes on, he probably won't be around at the end.

He has always insisted that he would resign rather than involve the foreign policy of the country in an ugly squabble, but it is hard to see how he can keep out of the political pit. More than any other man since John Foster Dulles or Dean Acheson, he has been the foreign policy of the United States. He has been highly personal and often secretive, and his policies on arms control, trade with the Soviet Union, Cyprus, Turkey, the Middle East and more military aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia are highly controversial and very clearly identified with his own recommendations.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington has been saying privately for months not only that Kissinger's arms control and Middle East policies are wrong but that he is personally too soft in his negotiations wit h the Soviet Union.

Bentsen Charges

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen jr. of Texas accused Kissinger the other day of running a "dangerously constricted and convoluted" foreign policy, "with an undemocratic emphasis on secret diplomacy, personal negotiations, and one-man authoritarianism."

Meanwhile, George Ball, former under secretary of state, who is himself thinking vaguely about running, or at least walking, for the presidency, has been criticizing Kissinger's approach to the whole Middle East problem. And Terry Sanford, former governor of North Carolina and now president of Duke University, has been attacking Sen. Jackson for attacking Kissinger. In short, Henry seems to be winding up on the bottom of every political scrimmage.

Also, as the Middle East negotiations approach the critical phase, Kissinger is getting into an extremely awkward position with the pro-Israeli faction in this country. He is known to favor substantial concessions by Israel in his efforts to arrange a compromise peace settlement with Egypt and Syria, and this is bitterly resented even by many of his friends in the American Jewish community and elsewhere.

No Serious Problem

This is not a serious problem for Kissinger on his present trip to the Middle East. He is merely on an exploratory mission this time, to see whether there is any movement toward compromise in Jerusalem, Cairo and Damascus.

If there is, he will then try to formulate proposals for another step in the long negotiating process, and return to the Middle East in March.

The longer these talks go on, however, and the closer we come to the primary elections of 1976, the deeper Kissinger is likely to get entangled in politics.

He is trying to avoid this by stressing the importance of bipartisan support. He has held three long meetings with the new members of the 94th Congress and offered to create a "partnership" with Congress in the formulation of policy between now and November of 1976.

But this is not likely to impress Jackson, Bentsen and the others and it suggests that Kissinger is more cooperative than he actually is.

Despite his recent conciliatory statements, he still feels that the recent congressional actions on the trade agreement with the Soviet Union, and cutting off military aid to Turkey were damaging to the interests of the United States and he feels that the forthcoming congressional investigations of the CIA are a *"potential disaster."*

Thus, there is no way for him to avoid involvement in these issues. President Ford himself was on the congressional committee that was supposed to oversee the operations of the CIA, but says he knew very little about the covert operations of that agency, and is now vaguely appalled about some of its operations.

Kissinger, too, as head of the Committee of Forty, which approved covert operations in Chile and elsewhere, will have to be questioned and his testimony will certainly make its way into the files of the Democratic candidates.

If he feels that his involvement in the campaign is weakening his authority to speak and negotiate for the United States or that the Israeli government is stalling for time or hoping for the election of Sen. Jackson, he would probably get out.

Just how this would enhance the popularity of the Democratic candidates, however, is not clear. Kissinger is still, despite all the criticism, the most popular figure in Washington, according to the polls, and if it appeared that he was driven from office unfairly, this could hurt his detractors in the Democratic party.

He is not making threats about any of this, but one thing is fairly clear: he will not stick around and campaign for the Republicans or be a target until November, 1976, for the Democrats. He has many spectacular offers to write books in the next couple of years, and, at 50, he could pull out for a while and still come back after the political howling has quieted down.

Open Diplomacy and Dry Water

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Secretary Kissinger's forthcoming Middle East shuttle in search of a glimmer of Arab-Israeli peace is the most urgent and most difficult of his negotiating career. Threats of war resounding through the Palestine area are, despite diplomatic tranquillizers, fundamentally more ominous and more heavily supported by masses of modern armament than ever before.

Kissinger's remarkable pacifying success to date can, in a sense, be measured by standards long defined by experts. For example, in the 17th century François de Callières, chief diplomat for French King Louis XIV, recommended:

"The negotiator must possess the patience of a watchmaker and be devoid of personal prejudices." Kissinger maintains an air of patient optimism and he doesn't often permit his prejudices to slip into public. Moreover, he is by training a professor, not a lawyer (like many of his predecessors). Callières believed: "In general, the training of a lawyer breeds habits and dispositions of mind which are not favorable to the practice of diplomacy."

Nevertheless, despite his skill, Kissinger is at a disadvantage in approaching the new round of negotiations. To begin with, Sir Harold Nicolson wrote: "A democracy, when dealing with a despotic system, is always at a disadvantage, since its decisions can never be either so secret or so quick." The real "other side" in present Middle East talks is the Soviet Union, which we regard as "a despotic system."

Finally the new era of "open diplomacy," so strongly emphasized by President Wilson after World War I, has now become an embarrassment to Washington, its sponsor. Congress is trying to get its oar into U.S. foreign policy; not just its financing or its goals, but its operations. Nicolson warned more than 20 years ago:

"The theory that diplomacy should proceed always frankly and in the public view has led to negotiation being broadcast and televised, and to all rational discussion being abandoned in favor of interminable propaganda speeches."

Secret Exchanges

More important is publicizing of secret exchanges. Kissinger has already suffered damage both to his cause and to his prestige by insistence—either through political inquisitiveness or press leakage—of highly confidential aspects of negotiations in midstream. This has been true of talks on a Vietnam settlement, on the Middle East, and on trade and détente with the Soviet Union.

I certainly cannot agree with that brutal cynic, Stalin, who claimed: "Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water, or wooden air." And I do agree with those who want the public of a democracy to know what foreign policy is being blueprinted for their national and collective fate.

Yet I do not believe such things can or should be revealed prematurely for reasons of internal politics or individual argumentation. That only serves to make "sincere diplomacy" impossible and produces stalemate, if not worse.

"The day secrecy is abolished, negotiation of any kind becomes impossible," Jules Cambon, a great French envoy (including to the United States), wrote earlier this century. And a retired American career diplomat, John Alden Bovey jr. later remarked:

"Civil servants stumble from one Mideast capital to another, engaging in frank consultations, while peace plans appear in the newspapers before their beneficiaries have had time to look at them." He ironically observes that often both parties in a negotiation go to extraordinary lengths to reassure the public that they are doing nothing in private to avoid a looming crisis.

According to Bovey: "It was a black day for diplomacy when President Wilson was persuaded to mount the gangplank of the George Washington" en route to the Versailles peace conference. One consequence of that counterproductive voyage was the modern age of summitry.

Louis XI's great negotiator, Philippe de Commynes, thought, however: "Two great princes who wish to establish good personal relations should never meet face to face." Nixon and Mao? Ford and Brezhnev?

That long-enduring, medieval complex has, in any case, been overcome. "Princes" now meet so often that such an event is no longer generally even notable. But when one "prince" is the head of a democracy—or its foreign minister—he should at least have his own rear protected.

He must be shielded from legislative usurpation of his executive functions on behalf of the President. He must, also, be protected from the great and excessive American tendency to kibbitz at diplomatic games—and then tell the opponents what cards our negotiator is clutching to his chest.

Letters

Vietnam Clemency

The pussyfooting Washington Post editorial, "Vietnam Clemency" (IHT, Feb. 5), misses the point completely. It treats President Ford's amnesty plan as though it were an advertising campaign on behalf of some brand of dog food (possibly an apt simile?) that has failed for lack of "sales appeal." It feebly calls for a "review," the better to achieve the goal of "reconciliation."

Vietnam war resisters want a lot more than that. They want the slate wiped clean, without any ifs and buts. Indeed, many of us who have supported their struggle over the years believe they should be honored, if not rewarded for their steadfast courage in the face of what for many of them was and still is cruel victimization, suffered because they saw the truth to which so much of the nation was blind—that the murderous Vietnam war was—and still is—inexcusable. No, nothing will do but complete, universal and unconditional amnesty. If the President will not act, let the new Congress see to it.

Despite the Nuremberg verdict, despite My Lai, some still seem to believe in "my country, right or wrong." Well, it was successive small cliques of misguided leaders, insufficiently accountable to the people, that got us into this mess, rather than "my country." The most telling sign of a turn toward sanity would be to "let the boys, come home!"

HEINZ NORDEN.
London.

View of Amin

Gen Idi Amin is a world leader only in that he dominates the tragic/amusement pieces of the world press. He is a tragedy for those who live within his reach, and a dark amusement for those of us who do not.

It appears, however, that his is the only remaining, unaware consciousness regarding his status as the world's foremost buffoon, or bad joke. This being the case, isn't it time he got the picture?

The general is an ignorant bully who takes sadistic delight in inflicting mindless punishment on his unfortunate subjects.

It was once reasonably suggested that the most effective punishment for political criminals would be to strip them naked in public, that image effectively destroying the likelihood of their ever being taken seriously again.

While we cannot do exactly that, we can do the next best thing: castigation from afar. Our weapon? Everybody's bad joke, the pun. We can strike the bully down and, at the same time, take our own delight inflicting intelligent pun-ishment on a deserving subject. Idi will get the message.

Here is my contribution to the "Puns for Big Daddy Contest."

Open Letter to General Amin: Idi! Oh see your idiocy!

RHYDER McCLURE.
Santa Pola, Spain.

Hospital Food

In the IHT, Jan. 28, it was reported that Dr. George Blackburne of Harvard Medical School stated that there is "a malnutrition rate in American hospitals higher than that in hospitals in the impoverished Biafran section of Nigeria." In the so-called "Biafran" section of Nigeria there are not more than two hospitals which could be called hospitals by American standards, and they are very poorly run. Blackburne does not know what he is talking about.

WILLIAM J. REILLY.
Singapore.

Newspaper[s] And the CI[A] Investigatio[n]

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—The CIA inv[es]gation unfolds, mostly in press, and there is no doubt the agency has become the n[ew] hobgoblin of the day. The h[ub] of the hysteria was voice[d] Yale University, by John Lin[d] who, briefly in residence the[re] be debriefed on his experienc[es] municipal affairs, attacked composition of the Rockef[eller] panel ("not one of them members] has a record of liberties"), and added that himself always knew that CIA would become a monster smite us all." Presumably CIA is to blame for the bank condition of New York City eight years of Mr. Lindsay.

There was seldom a situ[ation] in which journalistic sens[e] played so great a role. Thus newspaper sentence "Mr. A[n]gleton believes that anti-war ef[fort] were backed by foreign agenc[ies] is read by one and all to m[ean] "Mr. Angleton entertains the viously absurd notion that [the] war efforts were backed by eign agencies."

The spokesmen for CIA not rushed forward to give de[tail]ed accounts of the agency's tivities, and that's wrong as it is usually put, the CIA "refused to specify the basis its allegations." But it is for Seymour Hersh of The York Times to make unqual[ified] statements on the basis of specified "well-placed sour[ces]

Quotation Marks

Then there is the subtle us[e] quotation marks. "Richard Hi told the Senate Foreign R[e]tions Committee that he c[ould] not 'recall' whether the W[hite] House had urged the CIA engage in domestic spying. New York Times, quoting w[ell]placed sources, said that the had violated . . ." Why the qu[es] around Helms's "recall," wh[en] they do not belong? Why quotes around well-pla[ced] sources"—where, according to rules of punctuation, they belong? Consider how differe[nt] these two sentences would re[ad] the quotation marks had reversed.

The topsy-turviness progres[s] Miles Copeland, the author has had considerable experi[ence] with and within the CIA, w[rote] recently a letter to the Ne[w] Times skewering a typical [ex]on the williwaw. The Ti[mes] reporter had quoted Presi[dent] Ford aboard U.S. One, flyin[g] Vail, Colo. "The President [said] he had been assured in a [re]flight telephone call from [Director] William Colby, the CIA dire[ctor] that such activities 'did not e[xist] now." Commented Mr. Copel[and] "What Mr. Colby said was [that] such activities 'do not exist.' 'now' in the Times's story, added by your reporter. 'I do beat my wife now' conve[ys a] meaning rather different fr[om] 'I do not beat my wife.'"

The only fresh air recently the story in The Washi[ngton] Post, quoting the former li[ai]son man between the CIA and FBI who said that there "grey areas" in the law, resul[ting] in the CIA's crossing into do[me]tic operations for legitimate [rea]sons. Sam Papich blamed t[he] murky areas on a statute [that] "goes from the vague to [the] ridiculous."

Training Program

"For example, he said"—I q[uote] the Post story—"a CIA train[ing] program for local police dep[art]ments was widely thought to h[ave] been aimed at anti-war activ[ists] and therefore represented an [in]cursion into the domestic [sc]ene. In fact, its purpose was to [as]sist with local police several de[cades] and methods the CIA had [de]veloped in its own work. [One] device, he said, is engaged in [the] apprehension of murderers [by] detecting whether a suspect [has] held a piece of metal in [his] last 24 hours."

The charter says that the [CIA] shall have "no police, subpo[ena] law enforcement powers, or [in]ternal security functions." But Mr. Papich reminds us, it [also] says that the CIA director is "responsible for protecting [in]telligence sources and methods [from] unauthorized disclosure."

"A Soviet spy in France, [one] of the blue travels to the [U.S.] he said. "You don't just pick [up] the telephone and tell Hoover."

Complexities are being lost [in] the ideological rigidities. [One] wonders whether the critics of [the] CIA would really demand that [we] reveal its files on connection between U.S. protests and foreign money? Or—conceivably—will [a] thorough investigation reveal that the CIA has not done enough? Does it make sense, in any case, to repeal the law of hot pursuit when the enemy is detected land[ing] into your own territory?

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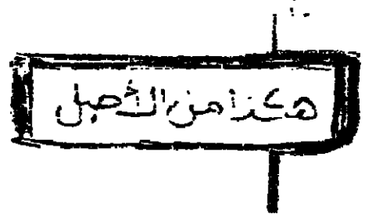
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هكذا من الأصل

Obituaries

Raymond Cartier, Journalist With Paris-Match, Dies at 70

RIS, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Ray- Cartier, 70, a journalist who co-director general of the ine Paris-Match, died yes- y.

ymond Marcel Ernest Car- became director of Paris- h in 1949, when the widely illustrated weekly began to a popularity which in its y, in the late 1950s and 1960s, put it in a category r to the now defunct Life zine. The best of Match's reportage, in fact, often ared in Life, and vice versa.

Cartier's mark on Match ed up in the magazine's tage. In 1964, one of Mr. er's favorite themes—that pe was doing tu. much for underdeveloped countries—ne known as "cartierisme" he published a series of les on the subject in Match. tch's readership has waned the decline in popularity of ographic weeklies but it is estimated at more than 4 on in France and abroad.

ce 1968, Cartier had been one hree co-directors general of magazine. Since 1969 he had a daily news commentary one of the privately owned stations based in Paris.

s articles were syndicated in r foreign journals such as a in Italy and the Muench- illustrierte Zeitung.

Martyn Green

W YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).— lyn Green, 75, the impeccable sh actor who set the stand- in Gilbert and Sullivan inter- tion for half a century, died rday at a hospital in Holly- l of a blood infection.

r. Green, who moved to Los



Raymond Cartier.

ayor of Urbino urns Paying of ansom for Art

RBINO, Italy, Feb. 9 (AP).— mayor of Urbino said today would not pay any part of a million ransom demanded for three Renaissance master- es stolen last week from the al Palace.

's a question of principle," Mayor Oriano Magnani, a mmunist. "They won't get thing from us."

r. Magnani said that Urbino, entral Italian town of 19,000, "heavily in debt." "If we money," he said, "we wouldn't w be without school buses and *er social services.*"

aly's chief art detective, Ro- o Siviero, warned the govern- t against ceding to the de- nd. "To give in," he said, uld inevitably encourage a of crime that would wreak oc to our artistic patrimony." nly one of the stolen paint- , Raphael's "The Mute One." ngs to Urbino. The two rs. "The Flagellation of ist" and "The Madonna of gallia" by Piero della Fran- a, had been loaned to the ce gallery by the Catholic rch.

ssia Orbits Satellite r Communications

OSCOW, Feb. 9 (UPI).— mists launched a communi- ons satellite, Molnia-2, into t Thursday, Tass said.

olnia-2 will beam Soviet vision programs to points on "Orbita" network and will y long-range telephone, tele- ph and radio communications the Soviet Union, Tass said.

n Wednesday the Soviet Union ched Cosmos-707 to carry exploration of outer space, said.

s by Bolivia-Chile

HARANA, Bolivia, Feb. 9).—The presidents of Bolivia Chile yesterday announced resumption of diplomatic re- ons that were broken off 13 rs ago over a river dispute. e announcement was made in hamlet in the Andes on the der between the two coun- s.

John Roberts Tunis

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—John Roberts Tunis, 85, one of the country's most successful free-lance writers, died Wednesday.

Mr. Tunis wrote 2,000 magazine articles and more than three dozen books, including a series of books on sports subjects for young readers that captivated and helped educate a whole generation of Americans before World War II. The sports books are still widely read.

The books deal with playing for the sake of sportsmanship, and downgrade the idea of winning at all costs. Mr. Tunis's best-known and most successful novel was "The Iron Duke," published in 1938.

Bantam Books will soon reissue the "The Kid from Tompkinsville" trilogy, originally published in the early 1940s, about Roy Tucker, a small-town boy who as a rookie proves his mettle on a big-league baseball team.

Felicia Sanders

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—*Felicia Sanders, 53, a nightclub* singer, died of cancer Friday at her home here.

Miss Sanders gained world attention in the mid-1950s with her recording of "The Song From Moulin Rouge."

Ruth Matteson

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Ruth Matteson, 65, an actress whose roles ranged from musical comedy through serious drama to Greek tragedy, died here Wednesday.

Derek Marks

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Derek Marks, 54, political journalist and editor of the Daily Express from 1965 to 1971, died Friday night, his family announced yesterday.

Kenryo Sato

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP).—Kenryo Sato, 79, former lieutenant general of the Imperial Army, who was sentenced to life imprisonment as a war criminal by the international military tribunal in 1948, died Thursday. He was released from prison in 1956.

William Hazlett Upson

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Feb. 9 (AP).—William Hazlett Upson, 83, author of the Alexander Botts stories which appeared for 46 years in the Saturday Evening Post, died Wednesday. Mr. Upson got the inspiration for his stories, in which Botts was cast as a salesman for the fictional Earthworm Tractor Co., from working for Caterpillar Tractor Co.

W. Germans Still Devoted To Fasching

BONN, Feb. 9 (AP).—For about 360 days of the year, West Germans generally live up to their reputations for taking an earnest view of things. Then they cut loose in the pre-Lenten celebrations known as Karneval or Fasching. Almost anything goes.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt got down on his knees to receive the "Highest Order of Bonn's Fools." He donned a pheasant-feathered hat and thanked the Fasching guests at his office for the piggy bank they gave him.

Meanwhile, across the Rhine from the West German capital, a phalanx of amazon "warriors" stormed the town hall of Beuel in a traditional show of women's liberation that predates bra burning and the United Nations "Year of the Woman" by about 150 years.

"The men have been disarmed. Long live the season of fools," the conquering "princess" shouted as she snatched the town's key from the mayor. Her cohorts mounted a siege ladder, stripped a male "defender" to his underwear and entertained a weaving crowd of wine-drinking onlookers in the town hall square.

Government Standstill

Even staid Bonn indulges in the mood. The government bureaucracies come to a virtual standstill during the days preceding Ash Wednesday. And on "Weiberfasnacht"—Wives' Mardi Gras—last Thursday, government secretaries stalked the corridors of ministries, snipping off ties.

Higher prices and other economic ills do not appear to have dented enthusiasms or inhibited spending. The beer and wine are flowing freely and taverns are as tightly jammed as ever.

In Cologne, the financial collapse of the Herstatt Bank and other pocketbook woes will be the butt of jokes during the 3,500-*member parade tomorrow.* The city expects to spend about a quarter of a million dollars on the parade, slightly more than last year.

While Cologne, Mainz, Dusseldorf and other centers of the Rhineland really go all-out for Fasching, celebrations of one form or another are held throughout the country, especially in Munich.

Originally a pagan ritual devoted to the driving out of the evil spirits of winter, it adopted in Christian times the idea that one needed to stock up on pleasures before the austerity of Lent.

U.S. Military To Cut Subsidies To Commissaries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Over strenuous objections within the military, the Defense Department has decided to eliminate the government subsidies that have permitted military families to buy food in commissaries at a substantial discount.

The result is expected to be a saving of more than $200 million annually in the Defense budget but higher food costs to military families who shop in the commissaries, a century-old institution in military life.

The commissaries, which in effect are supermarkets, have been able to sell food at a discount because the Defense Department has borne the cost of the personnel who man the stores—a cost of about $350 million in the present fiscal year.

The Defense Department announced Friday that, starting this October, the commissaries will be required to meet 50 per cent of all their operating costs, including personnel. By October, 1976, they must charge prices that will enable them to be 100-per-cent self-supporting.

Thailand's Democrats To Form a Coalition

BANGKOK, Feb. 9 (AP).—The Democratic party announced yesterday that it would form a coalition government after receiving support from three centrist parties.

Seni Pramoj, whose Democratic party won a plurality in the Jan. 26 elections, said the support came from parties whose members helped elect a conservative speaker of the House on Thursday. "My party considers this a turning point in post-election politicking and we have decided to go ahead with a coalition government," said Mr. Seni, who was once Thailand's premier.

With Grassroots Participation

Cuba Is Planning to Establish A 'Popular Power' Structure

By Terri Shaw

HAVANA (WP).—After more than 16 years of what Premier Fidel Castro has called a "temporary government," Cuba is preparing to set up "popular power," a new political structure with grassroots participation.

Last June and July, the citizens of one of Cuba's six provinces chose local and provincial officials in the first governmental election since Mr. Castro took power in 1959.

This year, the 10-year-old Communist party of Cuba will hold its first party congress to consider, among other things, whether to hold similar elections throughout the country.

While party members are preparing for the congress, a commission of scholars and government officials is drafting a new constitution, to be submitted to the voters in a referendum next year.

Goal Stated

The goal of all this activity, according to Mr. Castro, is "the definitive institutionalization of the Socialist state of Cuba."

In his annual July 26 speech last year, Mr. Castro emphasized that the Matanzas Province elections were *not held to satisfy* "bourgeois world opinion."

He and other officials took pains to distinguish the new type of election from the highly politicized, multiparty votes held in Cuba in the past.

The Matanzas elections, Mr. Castro said, were "the purest in the history of our country—elections without deals, without frauds, without demagoguery, without petty politics."

Mr. Castro said that, if they are approved by this year's party congress, similar elections could be held throughout Cuba next year. The last nationwide vote was in 1958.

The Matanzas election was not contested on the basis of party allegiance or issues. Candidates were nominated by their neighbors and the only campaigning was the posting of the candidates' biographies on bulletin boards.

Of the 1,014 delegates elected on the neighborhood level, 46 per cent were members of the Communist party, the "vanguard organization" that sets government policy. Thirteen per cent were members of the Young Communists' League. There are no other political parties in Cuba.

Voters in each electoral district chose delegates to serve on a municipal assembly. Each municipal assembly then elected delegates to serve on regional and provincial assemblies.

All of the assemblies elected executive committees to oversee the functioning of government agencies in their areas. Since everything is government-run in Cuba, this means the committees will eventually supervise restaurants, factories and stores in Matanzas as well as the schools and sewer system.

The experiment in Matanzas "is working much better than we thought it would," said Raul Ruiz, the director of the Department of State Judicial Agencies of the Communist party's Central Committees. "The experiment has shown us that when the problems of a locality are solved in the locality, the solutions are quicker and better."

Mr. Ruiz, 40, a member of the committee drafting the new constitution, said the charter would probably provide for elections of assemblies on the local, provincial and national level under a system similar to the one used in Matanzas. The National Assembly would then name the Council of Ministers, now Cuba's highest administrative body.

Mr. Ruiz was a laborer until Mr. Castro gained power in 1959. He attended one of the many free night schools set up for workers and received a law degree at the age of 35.

Mr. Ruiz described the government's efforts during the last two years to increase Cubans' participation in decision making, a process now highly centralized in the large bureaucracy in Havana.

Early Effort

One of the first efforts to involve the people in law-making at a grassroots level was the discussion of a proposed vagrancy law at union meetings throughout the country in 1971. The law, later approved by the Council of Ministers, was designed to eliminate a serious absenteeism problem and provides for the arrest of persons who fail to hold down a steady job.

Mr. Ruiz said 3 million Cubans have participated in meetings at which they discussed and voted on the family code, which has not yet been approved.

The new court system, which went into effect early this year after similar grassroots discussions, provides for ordinary citizens elected by local organizations to sit on tribunals along with professional judges.

Crash Course

The lay judges, usually workers, take a crash course in law, then serve from two to three months on the tribunals. Minor offenses are tried in neighborhood courts by lay judges alone.

Another experiment in citizen participation is the discussion by workers of their factory's production plan for the year.

"Before the revolution the worker had no voice; he wasn't told anything," said Miguel Quincoss, a worker and Communist party leader at a noodle factory outside Havana. "Now we have direct participation in the production plans."

Cornwall Independence Drive Fails to Arouse the Populace

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP).—A bus conductor, a clerk and a handful of other rebel Cornishmen yesterday declared Cornwall, one of the last parts of ancient Celtic Britain to be brought under the influence of Saxon England more than 1,100 years ago, independent of British rule. But few noticed.

Nine members of the recently revived Cornish Stannary Parliament signed the elaborately scripted declaration of independence in St. Austell, a Cornish town once noted for its tin mines.

But the great moment hardly jolted a British government besieged by economic problems, insurrection in Ireland and a myriad of other troubles.

No troops were ordered in to restore order. The Home Office did not bother to return calls from newsmen. An official just laughed when asked to comment on the declaration of the Cornish rebels.

There seemed to be no need to restore order in Cornwall, Britain's southwesternmost region. *The Cornish people did not* appear to be concerned that they no longer were part of the British nation. There was no call to arms, no rising, no symbolic gestures of defiance.

Charles's Dukedom

The declaration struck at Britain's royal family. Prince Charles, 26-year-old heir to the British throne, is Duke of Cornwall, the oldest dukedom in the land. He was not available for comment.

Brian Hamblet, self-styled lord protector of the ancient Stannary Parliament, claimed he drew up the declaration after the Environment Ministry sent him a letter using the titles of the speaker and lord protector of the Stannaries.

This, he said, was recognition by the London government of the Stannary Parliament.

When he is not protecting the Stannaries—ancient Cornish courts that collectively made up the parliament—Mr. Hamblet is a local bus conductor.

Another of the signatories of Cornish freedom is the clerk of the Stannary Parliament, Fred Tull. In real life, Mr. Tull is an office clerk.

Stand on Taxes

Mr. Tull told newsmen that independence means that from now on all taxes and other revenues normally collected in the name of the British government will remain in Cornwall, with the Stannary deciding how much should be granted to London for such things as defense.

But the nine Stannary senators may have been a little premature. The 15 other senators to the Stannary, revived in a surge of Cornish nationalism last year after a lapse of more than 220 years, stressed that yesterday's declaration was not acceptable, except as a document of intent for the future.

The nine signatories plan to issue Cornish money to replace Britain's currency. The Stannary claims that all British laws passed since it last met in 1752 are invalid.

Cornwall, a peninsula 75 miles long and about 25 miles wide, has a population of about 350,000.

Commons Asked To Put Curbs on Abortion Racket

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A member of Parliament said Friday that London is the center of a £10-million ($24-million) abortion racket.

The government said it is considering ordering abortion clinics to charge a standard fee.

James White, a Labor MP, said, "There is a £10-million-a-year abortion traffic in London. *Abortions are carried out in the main* on foreign women, who are treated like cattle."

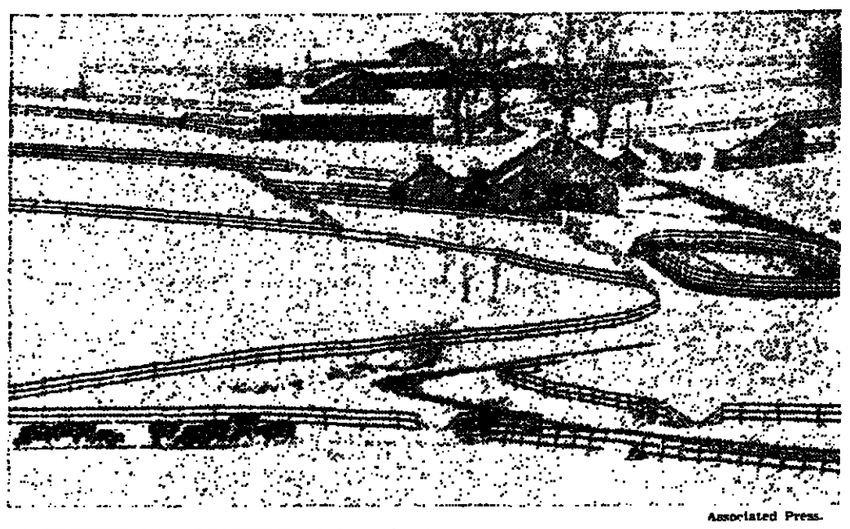
Mr. White spoke in the House of Commons in support of legislation he sought to bring into Parliament calling for closer supervision of abortion clinics to prevent "trafficking" in abortions for women from abroad.

He said some London clinics are suspected of using taxi drivers at London Heathrow Airport to "hijack" pregnant foreign girls and to take them to clinics for which they work.

4 Estonians Executed As War Criminals

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Four Estonian men have been executed for war crimes committed more than 30 years ago, the newspaper Sovietskaya Estonia said last week.

The newspaper said two other men were sentenced to 15 years in prison for aiding Nazi occupation troops during World War II and for the "wholesale execution of Soviet citizens."



Associated Press.

AS PRETTY AS A PICTURE—A farm in New London, Md., lies under new snow.

Old Gold Mines Reworked in Western U.S.

By Charles Hillinger

EUREKA, Nev., Feb. 9.—It was 15 below zero Fahrenheit as the gold miners trudged through deep snow at the end of the day and headed for home on the slopes of 9,604-foot Prospect Peak.

"Got a couple of guests, honey," John Bennetts shouted to his wife, Jorita, as he kicked the snow off his boots and opened the door to his trailer.

Mrs. Bennetts was baking bread. It was the first week electricity has been run into the mining camp. "We used butane before," the miner's wife said. "We still haul our water in five-gallon buckets."

Mr. Bennetts ducked outside to fill martini glasses with snow. "We don't have ice cubes," he said in apology.

Camps of Yesteryear

Yet, the mining camp with its modern trailers and minor inconveniences is a far cry from the tent cities and shacks of mining camps of yesteryear.

Mr. Bennetts, at 36, is one of the "old men" in the Idaho Gold Mining Corporation's camp located at an elevation of 7,680 feet, *10 miles from the tiny town of* Eureka. There are 19 miners working the old Windfall Mine. Their average age is 30.

Exploratory work has been going on for four years at the Windfall and since Jan. 6 heavy equipment has been chewing away at the old diggings.

These mines were shut down years ago when high-grade ore could no longer be found. Now, with gold bringing $150 to $180 an ounce, it is becoming profitable with modern machinery and new techniques to rework the old diggings.

'Large and Small'

"*A number of mining compa*nies, both large and small, and including several Canadian organizations, are trying to become active in gold mines in California and Nevada," reports William Clark, a geologist with the California Division of Mines and Geology.

Prospectors — some old-timers, some weekenders — are working the hills of California and Nevada.

At the Sunnyside and Mary Cameron mines in California's Plumas County, actor Lee Marvin is taking a flyer. He is bankrolling longtime miner Stan Buchanan, 62, who owns claims for the two properties.

"Trying to keep track of who's doing what in the way of gold mining in Nevada is like chasing the wind today," reported R.M. McAlexander, 47, a federal mine inspector based in Reno.

"Gold-mining activity has increased so much in the past year we could keep 100 men busy on the road all the time trying to keep up with it. As it is, there are only 10 federal mine inspectors covering all types of mining in Nevada," he said.

Mr. McAlexander said part of the problem is that "miners are very secretive. You know the old saying—miners talk only to other miners and to God and the latter only on rare occasions."

"Exploratory work is going on in at least 150 sites. There is more activity now than at any time since prior to World War II," he said.

One of the most active operations is the mine that Mr. Bennetts is working. It produced $9 million in gold from 1907 to 1912. It is honeycombed with underground shafts.

"The waste of 60 years ago is the ore of today," Mr. Bennetts, a third-generation gold miner, said. His grandfather migrated to the Nevada gold camps from Cornwall in England.

Nearby is a second pit called the Rustler, where sample analyses show good prospects for gold recovery for at least three to four years.

"The United States imports more than four times as much gold as it produces," said Donald McLaughlin, 83, honorary board chairman of the Homestake Mine, the largest gold mine in the Western Hemisphere.

"The nation can easily take all the gold it can produce to fill the demand for jewelry, dental and industrial uses," he said.

Last year's U.S. gold production was roughly 1.25 million ounces of ore, with 75 per cent from four sources, Homestake Mining Co., Lead, S.D.; Kennecott Copper Corp. (with gold as a secondary recovery); Carlin Gold Mining Co. and Cortez Gold Mines in central Nevada.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Some Female Fireflies Found Able to Mimic Other Species

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Some female fireflies are able to mimic the illuminated mating signals of other species of fireflies, luring would-be suitors into what quickly becomes a deadly embrace, a Florida biologist has found.

When a flying male is attracted by the flashing signal from the perched female and comes close enough, she grabs him and eats him.

This behavior differs from the well-known habits of some female spiders and praying mantises, who kill males of their own species with whom they have just mated. In the case of the fireflies, of which there are scores of species, the females attract and attack males with whom they have no intention of mating.

Although the males are usually devoured, it is not known whether they constitute the females' only or prime source of nutrition.

The scientist, Dr. James Lloyd, a professor of entomology at the University of Florida in Gainesville, said he had observed that some female fireflies attract the *males of three other species by* simulating the mating signals of each.

Distinctive Flashes

Each firefly species, he said, has its own distinctive mating signal, differing from those of other species by the number, duration and frequency of flashes.

Typically, mating takes place at night with opposite sexes finding each other with the aid of the luminescent portions of their abdomens.

Dr. Lloyd said that the predatory females he had studied most, of the species photuris versicolor, were able to recognize the males of at least three other species and produce the female response appropriate to each.

"These observations," Dr. Lloyd writes in the current issue of Science magazine, "indicate that the capabilities of the firefly brain are more complex than hitherto suspected." Dr. Lloyd has found that females of at least 11 other species within the genus photuris are able to mimic other species within the same genus and species within three other genera of fireflies. He said he suspected that many more species did the same.

An aspect of the mimicry phenomenon that Dr. Lloyd said he was trying to understand is the way in which such behavior might have evolved. He said that *natural selection would not favor* mimicry for any intrinsic value but that it would favor behavior that led to more food, in this case, capturing males.

Thus, Dr. Lloyd theorized, any females who happened to develop an ability to respond to the signals of an alien species and found that the signal attracted the male would have a survival advantage.

Africans Finish Rhodesia Talks

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Black African leaders ended talks here on the future of the white minority regime in Rhodesia Friday.

The talks, which started Thursday afternoon, attracted Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Seretse Khama of Botswana and Samora Machel, head of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo).

The Rhodesian nationalist leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, chairman of the African National Council, and Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, also attended.

No official statement was issued but Bishop Muzorewa said the talks were "very successful." He said the meeting was designed to work out the mechanism and structure of a United African National Council.

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International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1975

Struggle for Votes in Missouri

Down to Wire for Equal Rights Amendment

By Douglas E. Kneeland

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (NYT). —As they swept through the dim corridors on the third floor of the state Capitol here, the middle-aged man in horn-rimmed glasses suddenly brought his followers to a halt, jamming the passageway.

He was the Rev. John Percley of the Baptist Bible College of Springfield in conservative southwestern Missouri. And he was on a mission.

Blinking in the unfamiliar glare of television lights as he stood in the front rank of a phalanx of fresh-faced girls in modest dresses and short-haired boys in neat jackets, Mr. Percley declared:

"We believe that male and female were made by God. And we believe that there is a difference. We don't represent a religious group but we are all Christian people."

Mr. Percley was a leader of the 300 or so persons from the Springfield area, mostly students, who had chartered seven buses to come to this Missouri river town to beseech their legislators not to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment passed by Congress in 1972.

A Key Target

The proposed amendment has been approved by the legislatures of 34 states, most recently by North Dakota, and it needs only four more to become the 27th to be added to the U.S. Constitution. (Two states, Nebraska and Tennessee, have voted to rescind their ratification, but there is a strong body of legal opinion that it cannot be done). For the ERA Coalition, an umbrella organization of more than 60 women's groups avidly supporting the amendment, Missouri is a key target.

The amendment sounds simple enough: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

It obtained ratification swiftly in many states during the early going. But the remaining holdouts, such as Missouri, where it was defeated in the House of Representatives in 1973 and failed to reach the floor of either state legislative body last year, tend to be more conservative.

What is more, local groups, made up largely in this state of Fundamentalist Protestants and Roman Catholics, have decided that the amendment would clear the way for everything from totally unrestricted abortions to homosexual marriages to sexually integrated public restrooms. Not to mention their loudly voiced concern that it would inevitably lead to the breakdown of the institutions of marriage and the family by absolving husbands of the responsibility for wife and child support.

'Stop ERA' Tag

In the rear ranks of the Springfield assemblage as it straggled on down the hall in search of legislators to convert was Charlene Walker, a 19-year-old Baptist Bible College student wearing a "Stop ERA" tag.

"We got a whole bunch of people together to come up here to go against this ERA," she said. "I didn't really know what it was until a couple of days ago when this lady explained it to us in detail. I don't know her name but she spoke to us at the church."

Casting nervous glances down the corridor as she sensed that she might lose her disappearing colleagues in the labyrinthine passages of the state house, she tried to explain why she was against the amendment.

Growing Concern

"I think if the bill is made to pass," she said. "The women will have equal rights to the men and they can be drafted and in the dormitories it can be mixed. Oh, yes, and homosexuality will be OK and they can adopt children. I don't really approve of that."

It was Tuesday when the Springfield contingent descended upon the Capitol. And that turnout, coupled with a rapidly intensifying letter-writting and telephone campaign by "Pro-Life" and Stop ERA movements, added to the growing concern among supporters of the amendment.

Although they had always assumed the vote in the state Senate would be close, they had been confident a few weeks ago of a relatively easy victory in the House, since several opponents in that body had been defeated in November. Now they were not so sure. The word was around that their strength was being eroded, particularly among legislators who were being subjected to considerable constituent pressure on their weekends at home.

So there was an air of tension at lunchtime that day in the governor's office as Gov. Christopher Bond, a youthful Republican and his wife, Carolyn, both strong advocates of the amendment, met to plot strategy with John Deardourff, whose Washington political consulting firm has been retained by the National Organization of Business and Professional Women to handle the ERA Coalition's national campaign.

Between bites on a hamburger, the governor pointed out on a list of legislators the ones he thought his wife should try to call or see that afternoon.

"You can catch them in their offices," he said. "Find out where their offices are. The best thing is to just drop by."

"Gee, it's very close, isn't it?" Mrs. Bond said with a sigh.

Eager for Vote

Mr. Deardourff had been hoping for more time to nail down the votes. He had been in Oklahoma where the amendment was defeated a couple of weeks ago because supporters had overestimated their strength. But with apparent erosion in the House here, the sponsors were eager for a vote before it got worse.

As an issue, people on both sides concur, the amendment was hard to figure. Democrats hold about a 2-to-1 edge in both houses, but some are for and some against it. Republicans are split about the same way, as are ideological conservatives and liberals of both parties. Some Roman Catholics, like Rep. Harold Volkmer of Hannibal and Speaker Richard Rabbitt of St. Louis, have been supporters; others are irrevocably opposed. Even some women legislators are strong opponents of the resolution.

In the Senate, observers agree, the issue has more political overtones, but not along strict party lines. Sen. William Cason of Clinton, also a Catholic, wants the Democratic nomination for governor next year and is counting on his backing of the Equal Rights Amendment for help. He has lined up his forces behind it and has chided Gov. Bond for his inability to win over more Republicans for the measure, which needs 18 votes to pass the Senate.

'Lot of Trouble'

"I've got 14 out of 24 Democratic votes," Sen. Cason declared. "There are only two out of 11 Republican votes. If he doesn't produce at least four-elevenths of his party, we're in trouble."

But some Democrats, like Mary Gant of Kansas City and John Schneider of St. Louis, are opposed, too.

"I had a lot of trouble making up my mind," Mrs. Gant said. "I know there is discrimination against women. But the thing that frightens me about the Equal Rights Amendment is that biologically, physically, psychologically, emotionally, women are different. I don't care to be a person. As far as I'm concerned, there are two kinds of persons, men and women, and I am a woman."

Mr. Schneider, who said he started out in favor of the amendment and decided after a long examination of it that it was a "bad constitutional law," is afraid that it may alter concepts of marriage and the family that have come down through thousands of years.

With the prospects of such a close vote and with such committed opposition within his own party, Sen. Cason said, he would probably wait at least two weeks before bringing the resolution to the floor.

Meanwhile, the ERA forces in the House, with the assistance of the coalition's full-time lobbyist and a number of volunteers, scurried around until they decided Tuesday night that they probably had 85 votes, three more than they needed.

Wednesday they brought the resolution to the floor for the required preliminary vote. But their opponents had a surprise for them. Rep. Robert Snyder, the minority leader, introduced a substitute that would have required a referendum to determine the sentiments of the people. It was narrowly defeated 84 to 77.

"He didn't tell the governor he was going to do that," Mr. Deardourff complained. "That would have been on the ballot in '76. The governor said, 'Get down there and tell some of those people we don't care how they vote on the resolution, but we can't run with that on the ballot next year.' We had to switch about five Republican votes on the floor."

After more debate and more switching, the ERA resolution itself won tentative approval by 84 to 75.

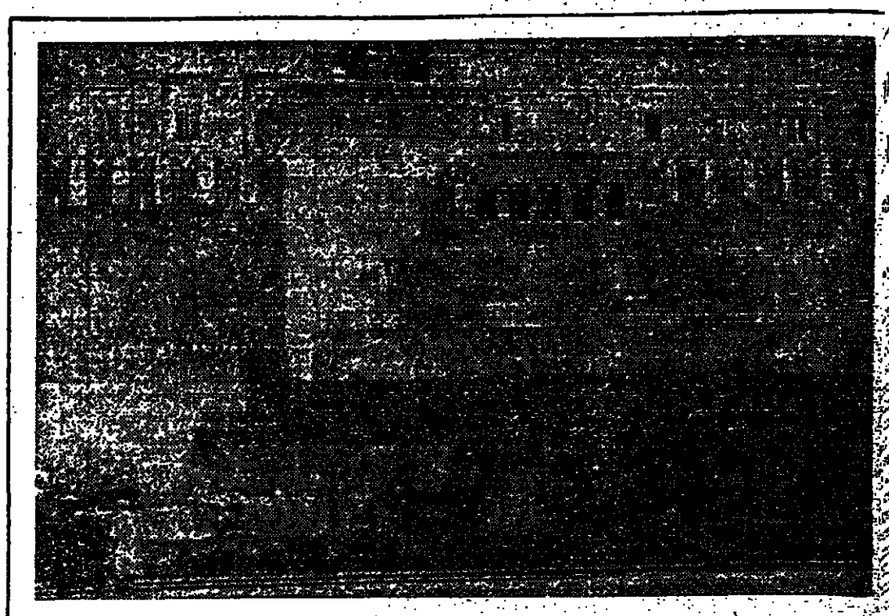
Call to Betty Ford

Late into Wednesday evening, the ERA people lobbied frantically to keep their slim majority from shifting again or leaving town. They even called the White House to elicit support from Mrs. Betty Ford.

Thursday morning Mrs. Ford called two wavering Republicans, Rep. Margaret Miller and Rep. William Stoner, whose constituents had been among those southwestern Missouri opponents who had visited the Capitol Tuesday. She reminded them that she and the President were supporters of the amendment. After a couple of hours of desultory debate that started shortly after the First Lady's call, the vote on the resolution was taken. It passed, 82 to 75, with a bare constitutional majority. Both Rep. Miller and Rep. Stoner voted a "yes."

"I just hope we did the right thing," Rep. Stoner said.

"On to the Senate," Mrs. Ellen Walters of St. Louis, president of the Missouri ERA Coalition, declared.



The Pilgrimage to Lenin's Tomb

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW (WP).—A visit to the final resting place of Lenin is an extraordinary experience. There in the yellow light of a subterranean vault lies the small body of this most revered Bolshevik. In 50 years, by official count, more than 77 million persons have filed past, hatless and silent.

Barely out of infancy, every Soviet citizen is taught to worship Lenin. His teachings are enshrined as the maximum in wisdom and authority. Any important room in a school, factory, hospital or public place has a likeness of Lenin somewhere in it.

To an ardent believer, the sensation of a visit to the tomb apparently resembles a religious experience. "The air is different," a Russian said. "There is a special color and smell. It is a place not of this world." For some, the excursion is nothing less than a pilgrimage. A young bride and groom stood reverently in line last week, her lacy white dress incongruously covered with a ski parka.

That long line across Red Square, where Russians wait for hours all year long, is a picture postcard cliché of Moscow. The mausoleum interior, however, has never been photographed and the sentinels scrutinize packages and every lump under heavy winter coats to prevent any camera from getting by.

View Inside

Beyond the bronze doors of the entryway, there is just the red granite, marble porphyry and Labrador stone of the bare walls and floors forming the blocks that are the sepulcher's shape. A stairway leads into the crypt itself, a room perhaps 25 feet wide and 40 feet long.

Lenin's corpse is in the middle, out of reach of the visitors, in a glass cage, raised off the ground and set on a partly gilded slab. Only his head and hands are visible. The face is expressionless. The skin is smooth and pale. He looks younger than his 54 years at death, and his reddish goatee shows no signs of gray. The hands are on his stomach, somewhat awkwardly placed, one open and the other closed.

From a distance, he seems to be wearing a robe shaped at the top to look like a black suit. The shirt is white and his tie is dark with a white pattern in it.

The inclination is to gape but the guards will not permit it. In less than a minute, the spectators are moved through, examining the body from three angles and then turning onto the stairs that lead up and out.

Behind the monument are the graves of other Soviet revolutionary figures. The most prominent are also commemorated with busts. The last in the group is Stalin. From 1953, when he died and until the denunciation of him by his successors reached a peak in 1961, Stalin's embalmed corpse also lay in the tomb and his name was engraved on the façade. Now, Lenin's name is there alone.

Nikita Khrushchev, the man who ordered Stalin moved, was not even given an honored place at the Kremlin Wall when he died in 1971. Last autumn an impressionistic headstone and bust of Khrushchev was unveiled at his burial site in Novidevichy Cemetery. It soon became a Moscow attraction.

Then, at the new year, the cemetery was suddenly closed to all but relatives of the deceased. The prevailing rumor, and it may well be nothing more, is that the authorities closed the grounds out of embarrassment over the attention being accorded to a man officially ignored, despite eight years as the country's leader.

U.K. Special Prosecutor's Motto: Never Mix Business and Politics

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON (NYT).—Britain's independent special prosecutor is so independent that he has never met a prime minister and so special that people generally are unclear about what he does.

But Sir Norman Skelhorn, director of public prosecutions for 11 years, ranks as one of the most important men in the British legal system. He symbolizes the division between politics and the law.

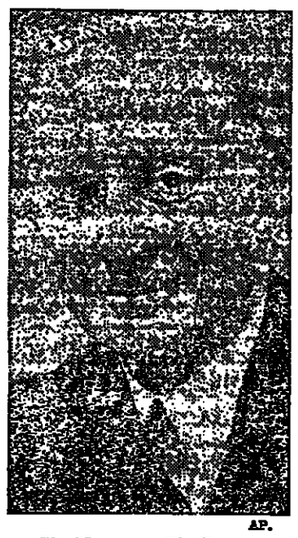
While there may have been some debate in Washington over the special Watergate prosecutor and whether to make the job permanent, there are no doubts in British minds about the value of Sir Norman's role. With wide-ranging powers, he functions as the general overseer of serious crime in an atmosphere devoid of political influence.

This insulation from politics is a blessing to Sir Norman, of course. What is worrying him these days is the rise in crimes of violence, which he regards as symbolic of an erosion of traditional British respect for law and order.

The pace of his day and the files that flow into his office reflect current trends. The latest official report showed that crime in England and Wales rose by 19 per cent in the first nine months of 1974, with serious offenses leading the way.

IRA Challenge

Moreover, Sir Norman and the police are facing increased challenges because of the rise of Irish Republican Army terrorism in England. The violence has prompted anti-IRA legislation, with new categories of crimes that Sir Norman will help prosecute.



AP.

Sir Norman Skelhorn.

In all such cases, the special prosecutor operates under a general principle that has often been pronounced: The decision on prosecution has to be made on its merits without political or other pressure. That is how it has worked with only rare exceptions.

Not for 50 years has serious scandal touched the system. The downfall in 1924 of the first Labor party government, headed by Ramsay MacDonald, was generally attributed to its political pressure to drop a sedition case against John Ross Campbell, editor of a Communist party magazine.

The case has stood as a shining lesson to governments since. As Sir Norman notes, the executive leans over backward to make certain that there is never a whiff of political influence on the prosecution.

The director's ultimate weapon against interference is clear: all he has to do is resign; the resulting furor in Parliament would undoubtedly bring out the reasons why and a government would suffer serious embarrassment and dire consequences.

Staff of 160

The public prosecutor directs a staff of 160, including 60 lawyers and other experts on the law who help him make up his mind whether to prosecute.

He maintains a close relationship with the attorney general—now Samuel Silkin—a political post that shifts with the party in power. Sir Norman is responsible to the attorney general, who in turn answers to Parliament, so they often meet to discuss pending cases.

Sir Norman, whose office dates from 1879, has wide discretion in a variety of criminal cases, but some prosecutions, including those involving the Official Secrets Act, corruption and the Race Relations Act, require the approval of the attorney general.

All attorneys general profess to separate their political instincts from their constitutional and legal duties. And Sir Norman, who has served under four, feels that he has been lucky because he has detected no effort to exercise political control.

Humphrey, Muskie and McGovern: Not in the Running, or Are They?

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Four years ago, they were among the leading candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination. But now Hubert Humphrey, Edmund Muskie and George McGovern are just three senators among 100, mere onlookers as another national campaign begins.

Or so it would appear to the casual observer.

In fact, all three retain a considerable appetite for the White House—and it shows. For all their protestations of noncandidacy, they made it clear in recent interviews that they did not consider themselves irrevocably out of the running.

"I've still got the itch," said Mr. Muskie. "I wish I didn't—it gets you in trouble—but I do."

"Oh, I could do it," said Mr. Humphrey. "Politically, physically, emotionally, I could do it. I'm not going out to seek any commitments but I'm not going to roll over dead, either."

"I get a lot of pressure to run," Mr. McGovern said. "I probably get more love letters every day than anyone on Capitol Hill."

Majority Doubted

The current conventional wisdom in Washington says that none of the active candidates will be able to muster a majority at the convention and that the delegates will turn to someone else. That someone else, many politicians believe, might be named Muskie, Humphrey or McGovern.

Of the three, Mr. Muskie is probably the best situated.

He is a centrist, reasonably acceptable to both the Democratic left and right wings—a posture that served him ill in the polarizing primaries of 1972 but might prove valuable at a deadlocked convention in 1976.

For the moment, however, he has other priorities.

One of these is the new Budget Committee, of which Mr. Muskie is the first chairman. It gives him the opportunity to make news and achieve results during the next 18 months that will not be without political fringe benefits.

Another priority is fence-mending at home. In the last two elections, Maine has chosen an independent governor and two Republican congressmen, one of the latter, Rep. William Cohen, could provide a stiff challenge for Mr. Muskie in his 1976 reelection bid.

On the Stump

He put in 18 days of campaigning in Maine last month and he deliberately chose to announce there that he was giving up his seat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to take over the budget position.

"Their problems are economic," he said, "and they want their representatives working on their problems, not spending all their time theorizing about world peace."

Mr. Muskie told his constituents that he would spend 1975 doing three things: Working as a full-time senator with no presidential distractions, making the Budget Committee work and planning his re-election effort.

"That's the game plan I'm going to follow," the senator said. "It's the right posture for Maine politics and it's the right posture for national politics, so I don't have to struggle with myself.

"Next January, I will consider other options but why should I do it now?

Battle Scars

Mr. Humphrey thinks that he, too, could serve as a compromise candidate if it came to that despite the scars of his battles with the party's left in 1968 and 1972.

"I don't feel the kind of hostility that I used to," the Minnesotan said. "I don't think I'm a divisive figure anymore. I can feel the change in my home state and I can feel it here in Congress."

But he is determined not to get drawn into the primary campaign. In part, his determination is the result of a bitter aftertaste from 1972, particularly his difficulties in raising money and his indirect involvement in illegal contributions from the dairy industry.

But there is also the fear that "people will start thinking of me as a perennial," and the judgment that he fares better "when I'm not out there looking for something, when I don't provide a target for people to shoot at."

Natural constituencies among Jews, trade unions, farmers and blacks, he said, will be less likely to fragment if he bides his time.

"I'll go to the convention," he said. "It is my judgment at the time that the convention will be a brokered convention. Now, I believe that you usually don't get something you don't work for, and I would have to say that Hubert Humphrey's chances are pretty remote.

"But maybe this year will be different..."

Mr. McGovern, a big winner then a big loser in 1972, promised his constituents in South Dakota during his re-election campaign last year that he would not seek the presidential nomination in 1976. But he didn't tell them that he would not accept the nomination if the convention offered it.

Publicly and, according to his friends, privately, Mr. McGovern says that he sees only a slim possibility that a deadlocked convention would turn to him. He is seen, he believes, as a symbol of devastating defeat and of emotional controversy.

Mr. McGovern has told friends in Congress that he hopes to function this year and next much as did Sen. Barry Goldwater, of Arizona, in the years following his disastrous Republican presidential campaign of 1964. So, Mr. McGovern would hope by articulating a liberal position on key issues and by operating behind the scenes to exercise a veto over the choice of the 1976 Democratic nominee.



Sen. Humphrey (left) and Sen. Muskie.

The Lively Mosaic at the French Socialist Congress

Reassertion of Identity, Renewal of Discipline

By Flora Lewis

PAU, France (NYT).—The Socialist party's congress, held here early this month, was a lively mosaic of the people who consider themselves "the other France"—that is, the left.

On the evidence of last year's presidential vote, they proclaim they are half the nation, on their way to winning enough voters to gain power.

They didn't look very different at Pau; they didn't seem very different from those whom they consider to be on the other side. Their clothes were modish and modern; their manners were sometimes attentive, sometimes exuberant. Their excellent food was carefully prepared and copious.

"It isn't where you live, what you wear, that sort of thing," said Jean Feldt, a delegate from Tours and a representative of Paris in the European Parliament. "It's how you think and feel—your ideology."

The Socialists, who have gained much strength and popularity since their electoral alliance with the Communists four years ago, made it clear here how they felt.

Tense Division

There was a tense division at the congress, with the losers of a 3,250-to-1,203 decisive vote arguing for closer relations with the Communists, more militancy and an immediate start on "the break with capitalism."

Despite impassioned arguments, the left wing was coolly beaten back by the firm decision of the party leader, François Mitterrand, to maintain Socialist "originality" and not let the party be transformed into a federation of factions.

But Georges Fillioud, who, just before the vote, argued successfully for Mr. Mitterrand's position, was as insistent in his calm, reasoned manner on a "break with capitalism" and loyalty to the Communist alliance as was the ardent leftist Guy Denis. The majority voted to resume joint planning sessions with the Communists "as soon as they stop their polemical attacks against the Socialist party."

It was a reassertion of the Socialists' identity as distinct from that of the Communists and a renewal of organizational discipline. There was no question about the ideology. It is, said another speaker, about halfway "between the Social Democrats, especially the Germans, and the stubbornness of the Bolsheviks."

Gusty Singing

It was the sort of feeling that prompted the delegates, assembled in evening clothes for a fête at the local casino, to break into a gusty rendition of "The Internationale," some with fists clenched high, after the ritual playing of "The Marseillaise."

They sang "The Internationale" without "The Marseillaise" at the conclusion of their meeting in Pau's great, drafty convention hall, more a symbol of a new France than another France.

Its corrugated roof, its yellow, orange and black chandeliers, its unadorned angles constitute a décor familiar now from the motels, modern governmental centers, drive-in supermarkets and furniture markets that have mushroomed in every part of the country.

The delegates came from all over France—from areas that seldom send a Socialist legislator to Paris and from those with a long, proud history of voting left.

"I've told the committee," said Mr. Feldt, "they'll never win my district in Touraine if they don't nominate my father or myself, a family that has been known in the place for a long time."

Talk of Tactics

As among politicians everywhere, talk outside the meeting hall turned to tactics. "I'm against proportional representation," a delegate from Meurthe-et-Moselle said. "No matter what, we'd be in the minority."

Joseph Franceschi, a deputy from Val-de-Marne, near Paris, regaled luncheon companions with gossip about party leaders. Then he turned to matters closer to heart.

"Of course, I'll take a ministry if I'm called," he said. "But otherwise, I'm going to settle down in my house on the Riviera, teach at the university four hours a week and write my memoirs."

The last day of the convention, the television set in the convention hall restaurant was tuned to a rugby match at Twickenham, near London, between England and France. "That's why Mitterrand put off his speech until late this afternoon," a delegate said. "So many wanted to watch and root for France." France won.

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PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1975

uromarket

rench Official Reaction Awaited o Arab Blacklist of Jewish Banks

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS, Feb. 9 (IHT).—The nding international bond for state-owned Electricité rance (EDF) has aroused interest of a wide audience ng to see what response government, acting through nationalized banks, makes e open discrimination prac- in recent issues against five ng European banks that were ded and are largely run by who are considered too ist by Arab banks.

ard Frères & Cie. of Paris complained to the Finance istry (IHT, Feb. 7-8) that ks in France have succumb- o the pressure of Arab banks have excluded Lazard and rs from sharing in the man- ment and participating in the erwriting of two Eurobond es for state-run Air France Cie. du Rhône.

rotests have also been made ritain by merchant banks ex- led from participating in the million issue for Marubeni, apanese trading company, now er way. A spokesman for one he excluded banks said pro- s have been lodged with the ernment and "others," whom refused to identify.

he Arabs, whose surplus cash eing wooed by most national ntries seeking a way to nce their deficits stemming n the fourfold increase in the e of oil, have threatened not participate in loans where the banks are represented.

he five are Lazard Frères of is, Lazard Brothers in New k, the French and British hschild banks and S.G. War- g of London.

he seven-year Marubeni issue, ch is to carry a coupon of per cent, is being managed Kleinwort Benson of London.

Included among the managing banks are Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. and the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank.

Banque Nationale de Paris, lead manager of EDF's planned $40-million Eurobond, a seven-year paper expected to be offered with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent, has come up with a formula that would appear to bar any of the so-called Zionist banks from claiming membership in the loan's managing syndicate.

Concurrent with the seven-year issue, EDF will be arranging through Crédit Lyonnais a medium-term bank loan of some $200 million to $300 million. This is rather large, given the reluctance of many banks to increase their loan portfolios at present. Thus, managers of the bond, who earn 0.5 per cent for their trouble, will also be expected to take at least $20 million each of the medium-term bank loan.

This rules out the participation of the five banks, as they are all merchant banks—they match borrower and investor and earn a commission for doing so, but they do not put up their own money as do commercial banks whose resources are much larger.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the five are invited to join in the underwriting of the bond issue. It was the exclusion from this position in the Air France and Cie. du Rhône issues that led to the formal protest from Lazard.

Volvo Offer

Currently on offer is a $25-million, 10-year loan for Volvo, the Swedish automaker, which is expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent. A $1.25-million annual purchase fund will function if the price falls below par.

Two noteworthy names appear in the list of nine co-managers of the issue—Kuwait International Investment Co. (KIIC) and Hill Samuel. The latter is a U.K. merchant bank founded by Jews that was reportedly on the blacklist but was taken off recently.

While it could not be learned immediately whether any of the five banks will be invited to join in the underwriting, one U.S. banker, commenting on the controversy, observed that there is just "no way we will accommodate such wishes" of the Arabs to exclude the Jews. Merrill Lynch, the big U.S. investment firm, is lead manager of the Volvo issue.

It was noted, for example, that

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 31 Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity index			
*Currency in circ.	$76,489,000	$76,710,000	$70,393,000
*Total loans	$130,522,000	$131,518,000	$113,174,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,675,000	2,616,000	2,900,000
Auto production .	82,495	96,446	112,600
Dailyoil pr'd(bbls)	8,572,000	8,573,000	9,234,000
Fr'ght car l'dings.			
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	36,077,000	37,010,000	34,353,000
Busn failures....	276	257	179

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Dec.	Prior Month	1973
Employed			
Unemployed			
Ind'stl Prodn.....	118.3	121.7	126.5
*Personal income	$1,190,000,000	$1,185,000,000	$1,107,100,000
*Money supply ..	$283,800,000	$283,300,000	$271,500,000
Csmrs price index	155.4	154.3	138.5
Constrctn contr'cts	176	154	161
	Nov.	Prior Month	1973
*Mfr's inventories	$150,059,000	$147,135,000	$120,870,000
*Exports	$8,729,000	$9,061,500	$6,948,900
*Imports	$9,335,000	$8,174,500	$6,291,300

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is *total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as* reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised

The International Economic Scene

Dilemmas in Reducing Reliance on Oil Imports

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—On the same day last week that the Canadian federal government and two provinces agreed to inject a huge investment into a joint venture with private industry *to develop a major new source* of energy, the word was received in this country that a private utility was again postponing a costly new plant for converting Western nonpolluting coal into gas because it was too expensive *under present conditions.*

That study in contrasts illustrates one of the gnawing dilemmas facing the United States and the world as solutions are sought for coping with the enormous problem of reducing consumer dependence on high-priced imported oil. It is an issue that is certain to bob to the surface with greater intensity in the United States in the years ahead.

Should there be greater governmental participation in such undertakings or should there be some other way to assure the launching of these projects? And what priorities should be established for the many enterprises of these types in the energy area that are bound to be proposed?

Although the counterpoint between the Canadian and U.S. actions last week was interesting, it was, of course, only one of a series of arresting and more immediately significant developments in the volatile economic world.

Obviously, the grimly pessimistic—although highly conjectural—projections on unemployment and inflation prospects in President Ford's budget and economic reports were the overwhelming topics of discussion. The persistence he foresaw for high rates for both of those maladies shocked many analysts. The administration's sobering data indicated how fast the economy has been sliding, even since the President's new economic plan on taxes and energy was announced just a month ago.

The other top development of the last week was the fast start Congress has made in carving its own imprint into the depressed economic situation—with ideas quite different from those recently proposed by President Ford.

Instead of his $16-billion tax relief plan for 1974 incomes, the House Ways and Means Committee passed a measure calling for a $20.2-billion program—part of it rebates on last year's tax obligations and part coming in lower 1975 rates, with most of the benefits for lower-income persons, where they should go.

And the House overwhelmingly approved a bill that would block the President's higher tariffs on oil imports, while freezing the price of food stamps in another rebuff to the White House.

If these House actions are ultimately sustained and become effective early in the spring, the economy should benefit somewhat from the new stimulus, although to what extent is questionable. Much of the tax relief will be spent, instead of saved. *But as long as unemployment* keeps rising to new 30-year highs and consumer confidence remains shattered, a sharp turnaround in housing, cars and other depressed lines that would have to lead the economy upward again will not *be forthcoming very quickly.*

Other developments that have dominated recent economic news were the astonishing report that the country's unemployment rate has now reached 8.2 per cent; the continued drop in key interest rates, with the prime bank lending fee now down to 8 3/4 per cent at one major bank; the declining profits being reported by so many businesses; the continued heavy trading and moderate advance in the stock *market; the lag in auto sales be*low their 1974 pace despite the uplift from recent rebate programs and the imaginative suggestion by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that a floor be set under world oil prices.

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Profit-taking blunted the stock market's recent sharp advance last week but prices still finished higher in continued hectic trading.

At the conclusion of trading on Friday, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 8.22 points at 711.91 for the week. So far this year, the key barometer has risen 95.67 points, or 15.5 per cent.

The heavy volume this week, as in the preceding week when turnover reached a record 145.6 million shares, resulted mostly from increased participation by institutional accounts.

Declining interest rates and easier money were mainly responsible for the buying interest. Prices advanced on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday after the Federal Reserve Board late Tuesday lowered the discount rate it charges member banks for loans to 6 3/4 per cent from 7 1/4 per cent.

The action was interpreted as another attempt by the Fed to stimulate the economy by making more money available in the widening recession.

A number of large banks this week also reduced their prime rates to 9 per cent from 9 1/2 per cent. One, Morgan Guaranty Trust, cut its rate on commercial loans to 8 3/4 per cent from 9 per cent, its lowest level in almost a year. In July, the prime rate was at an historic high of 12 per cent.

Brokers also continued to report a continued rise in the amount of switching by investors into stocks from short-term debt instruments as interest rates and yields on the debt instruments decline.

One of the market's main depressants was the report on Friday by the Labor Department that the nation's unemployment rate in January rose to 8.2 per cent, the highest in 34 years.

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices continued their upswing that began more than two weeks ago.

Italian Deputies Pass Moro TV Reform Bill

ROME, Feb. 9 (UPI).— Premier Aldo Moro won a vote of confidence last night to clear the way *for reforms of the state-controlled* RAI television network.

Members of the majority center-left bloc in the Chamber of Deputies voted 335-226 in a maneuver that ended filibusters by the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) and the right-of-center Liberal party. The bill must be passed by the Senate before March 23 to take effect.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
l Kotzin .20e	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
MAT Corp	198	1⅜	⅞	1	— ⅛
PS Inc .21e	45	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
SG Indust	39	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ¼
VM Corp	33	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
bitibiPap .12e	17	9½	9⅛	9⅝	
ceto Chem s	35	12	11	11¼	— ⅜
cushnelCo .60	18	11	10½	11	+ ½
ddlanWesly .40	107	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
dvance Ross	50	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
dvanced Mem	193	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	— ⅜
dvancedMicr De	410	5⅛	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
dvent Corp	75	16½	15	15⅝	+ ¼
gMet Inc	87	10¾	10	10	— ½
gnico Eagl Min	560	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
r California	14	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅜
laTenNGas 1.20	19	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
ardhus Corp	105	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
laskaIntl Ind	101	10	9	9¼	— ⅜
ldrichChm .40	17	37	35	37	+1
lexandAlex .90	570	26⅞	25⅞	26½	+ ⅜
lexBaldwin 1.60	421	20½	18¾	19¾	+ ½
lcoinc .12e	36	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
llergan Pharm	592	10½	6⅜	10	+2¾
llied Leisure	66	3	2¼	2½	— ¼
ld Teleph .40	80	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	— ¼
llynBacon .35	17	4½	4½	4½	
llonBoxBd .40e	60	11½	10	11½	+1½
marex Inc	222	8⅝	7½	8⅝	+ ⅜
m Appraisal	127	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
m Beef Packer	97	1⅝	⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
m Building .36	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
mExpress .40	6820	32⅝	30¼	30⅜	— ⅜
m Filtrona .52	55	8¼	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
mFiniCorp .04	818	11⅝	9⅞	11¼	+1⅞
mFiniCp pfl	960	7⅜	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
mFiniCp wt	439	1⅝	1	1¼	+ ¼
m Furniture	38	3	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
mGreetings .25	2959	9¼	7¾	8¾	+1⅛
CaPranc .05e	57	4⅝	3¾	4¼	+1
Microsystm	662	7½	6½	6⅞	— ⅜
Nuclear	421	4⅝	3¾	4¼	— ⅛
Quasar Petro	92	9	8⅛	8¾	
Telecomm	65	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Telev&Com	137	10⅝	9½	10⅜	+ ⅛
FiniCp pfl	960	7⅜	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
FiniCp wt	439	1⅝	1	1¼	+ ¼
Furniture	38	3	2⅜	2⅝	— ¼
Greetings .25	2959	9¼	7¾	8¾	+1⅛
CaPranc .05e	57	4⅝	3¾	4¼	+1
Microsystm	662	7½	6½	6⅞	— ⅜
Nuclear	421	4⅝	3¾	4¼	— ⅛
Quasar Petro	92	9	8⅛	8¾	
Telecomm	65	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Telev&Com	137	10⅝	9½	10⅜	+ ⅛
ndBillig .80	19	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
gentGrp Inc	31	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
dere Devel	76	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
ecamp Inc	41	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
le Inc	60	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
o Devices	49	6½	6	6¼	+ ½
erson Jacobs	107	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Grp Scott .60	3705	30½	26¼	29⅝	+2⅞
o Corp	135	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
laydon ir	110	18½	17½	17¾	— ⅛
Data	50	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Material	94	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Mayfair	80	2	2	2	
co Petrol .10e	36	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
kWoGas 1.10	30	16½	15½	16½	
rien Prop 1.20e	51	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
rrow Automot	504	3⅛	2	2½	— ⅜
rrowHartH 1	112	16	15	16	+1
rtsWayMfg .60	20	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
rvida Corp	137	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
ssdColaBtlg .34	192	9½	9	9¼	
ssdTrkLnA .60	72	13½	12½	13	— ½
Aspen Skiing Co	30	9¼	8¼	9¼	+1
AtlanGasLt 1.16	170	12¾	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
AtlanNREs 1.70e	80	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
AtlanticStl .70	18	12⅛	12¼	12½	
Atlas Hotels .10	36	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Atwood Oceanics	368	8⅝	7¾	8¼	— ⅛
AtwoodOcean un		8⅛	8		
AtwoodOcean wt	63	2½	2	2¼	+ ½
AutomMed Lab	29	14¾	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Azcon Corp	76	6⅛	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
BBDO Int 1.80	49	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
Babcockind .20	4	4½	4½	4½	
BairdWarn 1.36e	45	6⅜	5¼	5⅜	—1
Baird Atomics	75	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ½
Baker Bros Inc	122	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
BakerFentres .80	34	25	23	25	+2¼
BaldwinLyon .40	111	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Bally Mfg.02e	594	12½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Baltek Corp	73	4	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
BaltPaint Chm	7	5¼	5	5¼	+ ½
BangorHyd 1.28	8	11	10¾	11	
BankamRlt 1.45e	296	9⅛	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
BantaGeo .44	52	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ⅞
Barber Green .50	32	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ½
Barden Co .40a	19	9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Barnes HindePh	33	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅜
Barnes Mfg 1.30e	339	4⅝	3½	3½	
Barnett Winston	78	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Barnett Winst un	7	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
BassettFurn .80	292	16¾	12	12½	—4
Bayless Mkts .60	15	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
BaylyCorp .20	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Beard Oil .04e	189	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
Beeline Fash .44	38	6⅝	5	6¼	+1¼
Bekins Co .42	297	4⅜	4⅜	4½	— ½
Belknap Mf .85e	102	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	
Bentley Labs	838	14⅛	13	14⅛	+ ⅞
BergstmPap A	78	7	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
Berkley Corp	50	3¾	3	3½	+ ½
Berkline Corp	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
BetzLabs .34	1886	38½	31¼	36	+4⅜
BeverageCan .36	36	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ¼
BeverageMgt .34	20	7	6⅜	7	+ ¾
Bibb Co	13	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	
BiLo Inc .04e	146	13½	12¾	13	+ ¼
Bio Rad Labs	13	5	5	5	
Bird &Son 2a	42	32¾	30	30	—2¾
BlackHillPw 2.32	73	28	27	28	+ ½
Block DrugA .53	75	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
BlueChipStp .24	39	7	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
BluefldSupp .60e	86	15⅞	14⅜	15⅜	+ ⅞
BobEvanFrm .60	20	19	17⅜	19	+1⅝
Bohemia In .60b	204	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅝
Bonanza Intl	379	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Booth Newspap 1.	90	17	17	17	
BoozAllenH .12	13	3	3	3	
BostonCoB 1.04	29	11½	10	10⅞	+1⅞
Braden Ind .30	9	7¼	7	7¼	+ ½
Brand Insulation	161	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BrassCraftMf .12	56	11¼	9½	10¼	+1
Brenco Inc .60a	10	19¾	18¼	18¾	— ½
Brennand Paige	18	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Brenner Ind .10e	12	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Brinco Ltd	9	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	
Brinks Inc .30	240	9⅞	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅝
Bristol Brass .40	20	8¼	7⅜	8¼	
Bristol Prod	52	6	4⅝	5⅝	+1
BroadvwFin .32	44	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
BrooksScanIn .60	35	14⅛	13	13⅞	+ ⅝
BrowardBnc .36b	21	7	6⅝	7	+ ½
BrownTom Inc	488	16½	15½	16	— ½
Browning Arms	40	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
BrunosInc .16e	48	8½	7	8½	+1½
BuckbeeMear .40	212	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
BuckeyeIntl .05r	17	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Burns RL Cp .20	186	23⅝	21⅝	22½	— ⅝
Burnup&Sims	3591	5⅛	4⅜	4½	— ⅝
Butler Mfg .80	204	23⅝	22	22¼	
CPS Contl Inc	301	10⅝	9⅛	10¼	+ ⅝
CPT Corp	50	4	3¼	4	+ ¾
Cable Funding	1	6	6	6	
CabotJP Equit	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
Cafeterias .24	20	6⅝	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Calbiochem	179	9¾	8¼	9¾	+1½
CalMaine Foods	35	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
CalWatSvc 2.20	34	26½	26	26⅜	+ ¼
Cal Windsor	138	5½	4⅝	5½	+1½
Cambridge Mem	146	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ¼
CameronIrnWK 1	109	101	92	94	+2
campTagg 1.20	249	24⅛	22⅛	23½	+1⅜
Campus Casual 1	12	8½	8	8⅛	+ ¼
Canandaig Ine	12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
CannonMill n.76a	109	13	11⅝	12½	+1½
Captechinc s	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Carboline .25	82	12½	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
CardiacPacmk s	36	13½	12⅛	12¾	—1
Carpent Pap .22e	2	6½	6½	6½	
Cascade Cp .30	11	9	9	9	
Cayman Corp	342	1⅝	⅞	1⅝	+1
CedarPoint .50	137	12¼	10¾	12⅛	+1⅜
Cencor Inc	76	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ¼
CentMfgRlt 1.57e	41	6	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
CentTel pf 2	17	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
CentVtPSvc 1.28	103	11¼	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅝
CentyTelEnt .07e	113	4⅜	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
Chambrin Mf .52	3	5⅛	5½	5½	
Champ Parts .16	158	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
ChampProd .60	13	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Channel Cos	45	4	3⅜	3⅞	
CharlesRiv Brde	15	23¼	23	23⅛	
Charming Shop	38	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ½
Chart House .96	117	24⅜	21½	23⅝	+1⅜
Chatham Mfg	14	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
ChattmDrug .24a	22	6	5⅝	6	
Chef Pierre	66	7½	6¼	7	+ ⅜
ChemedCorp .52	137	12¾	10	12⅜	+2⅜
ChemclLeam .80	253	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Chesapeake Inst	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
Chirdiron 1.28a	954	76½	68½	72½	+4
Chietton Devel	40	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
ChrisnSec 6.39e	142	99	95½	96	—2
ChurchFChk .15e	434	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Cinn Finl .48	273	12⅝	9⅝	12⅝	+3⅛
CircleincSh 1.41e	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
CitznSoRl 77wi	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
CitznsUtilA s	118	27⅜	26⅛	27¼	+ ⅜
CitznsUtilB 1.76	73	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
Clark JL Mfg 1a	19	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Classifd Finl	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
cleveTr tty	186	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
Clevepak Cp .60	39	9	8	8⅛	— ⅜
Clinton Oil Co	3245	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅜
Clow Corp .68	100	8⅜	7⅜	7¾	—1
Coast Catamaran	97	3⅝	2⅛	3⅜	+1⅛
CoastalInd .20	13	3⅜	3	3	— ¼
Coba Labs	170	12½	9	11⅜	+3
ColumnOptic .38e	128	10½	8½	9⅝	—1
CocaBtlgLA .74	1519	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+1⅛
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	18	27	25½	27	+1½
CocaBtlgMia .20	109	8	7	7⅞	+ ⅞
CocaBtlgMA .20	86	5⅞	4⅛	5⅜	+1⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	49	9	7⅞	8⅞	+1
CocaBtlMidw .48	25	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ¾
Codex Corp	345	19⅛	18	19	+ ¾
Coheren Radiatn	944	9⅝	7⅛	8	—1
ColemanAm Cos	19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Columbia Corp	127	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Com Share Inc	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
CombanksCp .40	25	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Combined Prop	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ComCirgHse .26a	103	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
ColNRlt 1.21e	99	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—1⅛
Coml Shear .60a	6	21	20½	20½	— ½
ComwlTelPa 1.90	39	23⅜	22⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
Coml Resources	45	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Comwlt NG 1.62	2	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Compuscan Inc	67	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Comput Automat	340	5⅜	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
CompuElSys .10e	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Computer Mach	521	1½	1⅛	1¼	
Computer Usage	12	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Computrvisn Cp	301	6⅜	5¼	5⅝	— ½
Comtech Labs	49	4⅜	4	4½	+ ½
Comten Inc	92	2½	2⅛	2¼	
Conceptinc .07e	13	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
ConnNatGas 2.80	25	25½	24½	25½	+ ¾
ConsPapers 2	101	34¼	33½	33¾	— ¼
ConsolTomsk Ld	1	9	9	9	
ConsumDist .12	10	8	7¼	8	+ ¼
ConrConvyEq .14	66	6⅛	5¼	5⅞	— ⅛
ContlHairProd s	29	8	7	8	+ ¼
ContlWest Ind	31	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
ConwedCorp .50e	60	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Coquina Oil	55	17¾	16⅝	16½	—1
Corco Inc .56a	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Cordis Corp	185	26¼	24	25	+1
CorencoCp 1.20a	6	22¼	21½	22	— ½
CorneliusCo .15e	60	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Cotton Petrol	59	5⅜	5½	5⅛	
Cousins Prop	246	4⅛	3½	4	+ ¼
CradoTerry .66	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cross Co	119	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅛
CrownAmer .36a	26	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅜
CrumpEH .20	80	4⅜	3⅞	4	— ⅛
CullumCos .32	23	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
Curtice Burns A	23	10¼	9½	9¼	— ⅛
CurtisNoll .60	146	11	11	11	
Dairy Queen Str	25	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Daniel Intl .60	404	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Danly Mach .50	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Danners Inc	48	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ½
DartDrug .33	309	6⅜	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅝
Data 100Corp	407	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Datapoint Corp	66	8⅛	8	8	— ¾
Datascope Corp	45	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
DaytnMall 1.20a	34	21½	19⅝	21½	+2
Debron Corp .80	24	9	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
DecisnData Com	532	6⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—1½
DEKALB Ag .28	1696	34⅛	31	34	+ ¼
De'nl In:Oil	147	3⅛	2½	2⅜	+ ⅜
DelMontePrp .44	43	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
DelaValRlt 1.37e	15	8⅝	7¼	8½	+ ½
DeLux Check .48	1338	25½	23⅜	25	+ ⅜
DenisonMin 1.40	35	44⅛	43⅛	43½	+ ⅛
Denalloy Inc	22	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Denv Rl Est .60a	48	7	7	7	
DetrexChem .60a	27	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+1⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DelCanTun 1.30	7	10	9½	10	+ ½
DelIntBridge 2a	5	26¼	25⅛	26	— ¼
Devcon Intl	102	2½	2½	2½	
Diagnostic Data	208	7	6¼	6⅝	
DiamonCoal .40a	53	10½	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
DiamCrysSlt .60	76	13¼	11½	11⅞	— ¾
Diamondhd Cp	22	3⅝	2⅝	3¼	+ ¼
DiamSh pfE1.15	15	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
DiscounNY 5.90e	258	48½	38	46	+8
Distribucolnc s	20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Dixel Ind	55	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
DixonCrucible 1a	1	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Docutel Corp	320	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
DocSoun .15e	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Dollar General	101	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
Domain Ind .50e	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Donaldsoninc .66	72	15½	14½	15⅛	+1
Donovan Cos .80	24	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Dorchester Gas	1989	7	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
DoughtryBr .20e	25	8½	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
Dow Jones 1	193	22	20⅛	21½	+1
Dowdle Oil	137	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Downe Commun	262	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
DownenZier Knit		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
DoyleDaneBe .96	133	7¾	6⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
DuckwallStr .16	8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
Ducomun Inc 1e	21	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Dunkin Donuts	148	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Durlron Co .88	57	12⅝	11¼	12⅝	+1⅛
DurrFillMed .12	23	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅛
Dynatech Corp	11	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
EDS Nuclear .30	73	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ¼
ESL Inc	21	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
Early Calif Ind	273	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
Earth Sciences	165	8⅛	7⅜	8¼	+ ⅛
Eastmet Cp 1.20	221	14¼	13½	13½	— ⅝
EconomicLab .40	1218	31	26¼	28½	+2¼
ElPasoElec .88	585	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
ElbeSystem .25a	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Electro Nucleon	26	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
ElectProtAm .10		6⅛	6	6⅛	
Electron Arrays	176	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
Elscint Ltd	7	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
Emersons Ltd	153	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ½
EnergyConv Dev	449	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ½
Energy Ventures	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Envirodyne	277	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
Environ Resrch	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
EquityOil .60	108	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅞
Ethan Allen .55	110	14	13½	14	
Evans Inc .30e	38	6	5⅝	5⅝	
ExchngeBncp .44	34	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
Exchange OilGs	92	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Executive Ind	83	3⅛	3	3	
Extracorpl Med	133	20	17¼	19¼	+1¾
FB Truck Ln .12	8	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
Fabri Tek Inc	127	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
FairLanes .10	54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Falconbrdg Min	7	29½	28⅜	28⅜	
Familian Corp s	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
Farinon Elec	530	14¼	10¾	11	—3¼
FarmerBros .40	234	15	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅝
FedRltyInv .94e	17	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
Fed ScrewW 1.20	3	14½	14½	14½	
FederatdCap .60	31	9⅛	9	9	
Pedlncpvt .90e	27	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
Fingerhut Corp	364	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Flanigan Corp	56	11⅞	10¾	11½	— ½
FstBostCp 1.25e	393	20⅝	16⅝	20⅜	+3⅛
FstCap Cp 1.40	24	24	23½	24	+ ½
FstCommerce 1	177	11	10⅝	11	
FstComRlt 2.10e	10	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
FstContRE 1.40e	57	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
FstMemRlt 1.89e	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Fst Natl Charter	6	41¾	41½	41½	— ¼
Fst RRBk Ga .40	31	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Flichbg GE 1.38	43	11½	10¼	11½	+ ⅞
lexsteel Ind .28	66	6½	5⅞	5⅞	+ ½
Flickinger .08s	50	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅞
FloridaCyp Gard	93	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
FloridGlfRl 1.44e	28	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
FloridMngM .12e	23	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Floyd Ent .20	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
FoodTownStr .16	49	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Foodways Nat	101	5⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—1⅝
ForestOilCp 3e	1129	10⅝	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅞
Fotomat Corp	329	4⅛	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅝
FranklinCp .10e	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
FranklinElec .28	21	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
FraserMfg 1.50e	28	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
FredrkHerr .36e	35	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
FredHllywd .20r	61	5⅛	4⅝	5	
Friedmnind .18a	94	4⅛	3⅜	4¼	+ ¼
FriendIceCr .06	433	18	16⅛	16½	—1⅛
Friona Ind	28	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
FrostleEnt .17r	2	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
FrozenFdExp .30	56	6⅜	5¼	6¼	+1
FullerHB .40	68	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
FultonNat .60	13	11	10⅝	10⅝	
FurrsCafe .28	313	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
Gates Learjet	159	6⅛	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
GatewayTran .60	15	7	7	7	
GelcoFeld Cp .18	382	8⅛	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gelman Inst	217	3⅛	2¼	2⅛	— ⅜
Gen Automation	1062	7⅛	5½	6⅛	— ⅜
GenAutoPts .56	74	15⅞	14½	15½	
Gen Binding	58	12½	12½	12½	
General Care	11	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
GenCrudeOil .30	293	49⅛	49	49⅛	+ ½
Gen Energy .30e	1009	14⅛	12⅞	14⅛	+1⅜
GenFinlSys .15b	121	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Gen Health Svc	177	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅜
GenShalePd .86b	40	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅜
GenTelCal pf 1	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
GenTCal 58pf.90	16	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
Genove Inc	36	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅞
Gilbert Assoc .54	98	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Gilford Inst .13	66	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
GoldenStat Fds	36	18⅝	16⅝	18½	+2
GouldsPump 1.28	77	31	30½	30½	
GovtEmpFin .32	178	8	6½	7⅝	+1⅜
Gracoinc .85	73	8⅛	6	7⅛	—1
GrahamMagnt s	342	8	6⅞	7⅝	+1
GraphicCont .40a	45	11½	10⅝	11	
Graph Scanning	165	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Graphic Science	956	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅝
GravesTrkLn .28	14	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
Grey Tool .16	413	12¼	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅞
GrtAmCp .50		11⅛	11	11	
GtMidwest Co	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
GreenMt Pow	64	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
GreggsFood Pd	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
GreyAdvrtg .60	126	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
GuardianPkg .25	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
GulfEnergDev s	41	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
Gulf Intorsl .10e	18	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
HNC Mfg Rlty	163	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
HON Ind .28a	20	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
HachChem .10e	9	9	8½	9	+ ¼
Hahn EW .20	231	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Hambro Hamlet	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
HamiltBro Exp	119	6⅛	5½	6	+ ⅜
HamiltBroExp un	75	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ¼
HamiltonBro Pef	343	11⅛	8⅝	10⅝	+1½
Hamilton InvTr	191	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞	—1⅛
HandyDan Home	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
HanoatrdBro .82	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Hardwicke Cos	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Harper&Row .46	60	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
HavatamCig .40b	170	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
Heath Tecna	349	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Hechinger Co	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
HenrodFurn .40a	23	12	10¼	10¼	—1¾
HexagonLab s	185	6½	6⅛	6½	
HexcelCorp .56	101	9⅝	8¼	8⅞	—1
HickoryFarm .18	12	6⅛	6	6	— ½
Hickory Furnitr	195	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Higbee Co 1.40	9	11¾	11¾	11¾	
HinesLumber 2	7	28	27	27½	
HollywdPark 1	23	13⅝	13	13	— ½
HomewdCp .04a	11	4½	4½	4½	
HookDrugs .70e	30	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Hoover Co .92	884	16½	11⅞	15½	+1½
HortzResrch .01e	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Howell Corp	91	18¾	18	18½	+ ¼
HubingerCo 1.40	60	19⅛	17½	17½	—2
HudsnPPap .60e	5	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Hughes Supply	203	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Hunt Mfg.32	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
Hyatt Corp	7134	4	3⅛	4	+ ¼
Hyatt Intl	214	5⅝	4⅛	5⅝	+1
HydraulicCo 1.44	10	15½	14	15	+ ⅛
HysterCo .60a	410	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
IDS RltyTr wt	264	¾	½	½	— ⅛
IMS Intl	656	7⅛	6⅝	7⅜	+ ¼
IVAC Cp .10e	98	7	6½	6½	— ½
Identicon Corp	19	3	3	3	
Immuno Sclenc	61	6⅛	5½	6	+ ⅛
Imodcoinc s	44	10¼	10¼	10¼	
IndepSq Sec 1.68	45	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
Indian Head 1	30	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ½
IndMfgRlt 1.30e	118	5⅞	4½	4⅝	—1¼
Indpls Wat 1.70	40	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
Industl Fuels s	137	14⅛	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
Inforex Inc	71	2⅛	2½	2½	— ½
IndustNucInc .06	230	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Informatn Intl	151	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Inform Magnet	23	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Instrument Lab	122	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
Intel Corp	1671	33⅛	30	33	+2⅛
Intercont Energ	69	7⅛	7	7½	
Intercrft Ind .20	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	27	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
Int Alumin .20	30	5	4½	5	+ ½
IntBnkWash .25	148	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
IntBkWashA .25	174	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Int Basic Econ	42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Interplastics .20e	11	7½	7	7	— ½
InterprovPipe 1	35	14	13¼	14	+ ½
Intersil Inc	103	3	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Invent Inc	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
IowaSouUt 1.92	44	22⅛	22	22	— ½
JBsBigBoy .04e	137	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
JMB Rlty Tr un	10	10½	9½	10½	+1
JacobsonStrs .30	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
JamesRiver .12e	40	10½	8⅞	10½	+1⅛
Jamesbury .50	160	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
JasonEmpire .32	133	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅝
Jensen Curtis	16	2½	2½	2½	
Jerrico Inc	463	26⅛	24	25⅛	— ¼
JohnsonEF .70	140	15⅛	13½	15½	+ ⅝
Jones RB .36e		3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	79	13⅛	12¼	12⅜	—1
JustinInd .40	30	7⅜	6¼	7⅛	+ ⅝
KMS Indust	1949	5	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅝
KRM Petroleum	224	2¼	1⅞	2	
KV Pharm .20	w2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Kaiser Steel 1.50	1383	28¼	25½	26	
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	11	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
Kalvar Corp	157	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ⅛
KamanCpA .80	139	15⅛	14¼	15	+ ⅝
Kaman Cp pf 1	10	16	15½	16	+ ½
Kampgrnds Am	141	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
KarProd .10e	24	10	9¼	10	+ ¾
KearnTreck .10e	351	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
KearneyNatl .48	19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
KeithClark .50e	27	6½	5⅛	6½	+ ½
Kelly Svcs .60	180	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ½
Kenai Drilling	155	4	3½	4	+ ½
KerrAddis A .40a	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ½
KeuffelEsser .48	3	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
Keydata Corp	52	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
Keyes Fibre 1	74	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
Keysine Center		¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
KeystoneInt .36a	151	13⅝	12⅜	13⅛	— ⅜
KeystoneOTC Fd	102	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	89	11½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Knudsen Cp .60	43	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
Koger Propert	100	7⅜	6⅛	7½	+1
Koss Corp	56	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Kratos		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
KrugerWA .56	19	8	8	8	
KuhlmanCp .50a	111	6½	6	6	— ½
Kulicke&Soffe	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
LMF Corp .20	59	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
LTV Cp 78wt	674	2½	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	86	8½	8	8	— ½
LacledeStl 3	519	33½	28½	31½	+3
LakeSupPow .88	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
LancastColon .36	98	6⅞	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
Lance Inc .48a	349	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
LaneCo .60a	66	15	13⅜	14	— ⅝
LawrysFds .18	80	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
LawsonProd .12	200	20	19½	19½	
LawterChem .34	320	14⅝	12½	14¼	—1⅜
Lazare Kaplan	52	4	3	4	+1
Leadville Corp	153	2½	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
Lear Petrol Cp	81	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅝
Leeway Mot .32a	46	10	9½	10	+ ½
LeggPlatt .32	214	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
LevingsShip .45e	297	17⅝	16	16	—1⅝
Lexitron Corp	33	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Liberty Homes	89	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
LilChamp Food	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
LimitedStrs .08	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Lin Broadcastg	697	5⅛	4⅛	4⅞	+ ½
LincnTelTel 1.60	2	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ¼
LindbergCp .50	80	8½	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅛
LiquidTransp .30	22	5	4⅛	5	+ ½
Little AD .20	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Loctite Cp .09	570	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Logicon Inc	24	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
LoneStarBr .80a	17	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
LongvwFib 6.80	5	113	113	113	
Loomis Cp .10e	30	4	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
LaLdOffExp B	246	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
LouisvGE pf1.25	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
LouisvGE pf	9	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
Lowes Co .13	820	31⅛	28	28½	—2¾
Lynden Transprt	4	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
LyonMetal .80s	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	10¼	— ⅜
M&T Mfg 1.04e	62	7	6½	7	+ ¼
MCI Communcat	654	2⅝	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
MFY Ind .16	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
MGF Oil Corp	15	3½	3	3	— ½
MSI Data Corp	182	8½	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅞
MTS Systems .10	19	4	4	4	
MacDermid .52	44	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Mack Strs .16e	10	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MacMillBlood 2	3	24⅛	24⅛	24½	
Macrodata Cp	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
MadisnGsEl 1.20	121	12⅛	12	12½	+ ¼
Magma Energy	8	9⅝	9	9⅛	
Magma Pow Co	322	4⅛	4	4	
MagneticInt .02b	10	3⅛	3½	3½	
MajorRlty .05e	249	1½	1⅜	1½	
Mallinckrd In .40	643	40½	39	40⅛	+1⅛
Manitowoc 1a	22	15	14	14½	—1
ManningGas Oil	64	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Marcus Corp	72	5⅜	4½	5½	+1⅛
Marine Colloids	45	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Marion Corp	629	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	+ ⅝
MaritimeFr Car	126	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
MarkProd .25e	271	8	6⅛	7⅛	+1
MarkTwnBnc .60	59	13⅝	12⅛	13⅝	+1
MarketFacts .40	24	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
MarthaWhite .60	27	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
MaryKay .16	1976	21	17	17⅛	—3⅛
MaulLd & Pinap	22	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
May Petrol	72	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
McCormick .40a	174	31½	30	30	— ½
McDowlEnt .10e	65	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
McMoran Expl	225	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
McQuay Pfex .78	25	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
Measurex Corp	485	16⅛	14½	14½	—1½
Medcom Inc	28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
MedElSci Ph	58	4	3⅛	3⅛	
Medtronic	843	32	30	30⅛	
Merchantsinc .80	47	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
MerchntsNtl .15b	15	14	13	13½	+ ⅛
Meridian Inv	16	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
Mervyns	161	22⅛	21	21½	— ½
Metex Corp	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Metpath Inc	203	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
MeyerFred .30b	345	16⅝	15¼	16⅛	+ ⅝
Microdata Cp	176	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Microform Data	165	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
MicrowaveSem s	20	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
MidCentral Prop		4½	4½	4½	
MidTexCom .28	25	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
MidlandCap 1e	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
MidwestDist A	33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
MidwnFidity .44	34	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
MidwGasTr 1.20	10	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
MillerRlty 1.22e	9	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Miller Herm .24	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
Millipore Cp .16	430	38½	34	36½	+2½
MilwProSpl .23e	1	3	3	3	
MincSaftyAp .60	30	24	22	23	
Miner Ind	6	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Mineral Enginrs	53	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Minnesota Fab	260	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
Minnesot Gs 1.60	73	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
MiracleRec Eqp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
MissValGas 1.12	11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
MrsSmithsP .14	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Mobile GsSv 1.24	22	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Modern March	426	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
ModularCom Sys	666	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
MogulCorp .32	193	13½	11	12⅛	+1⅛
Molex Inc	34	14	13⅝	14	+2⅛
Monfort Colo	48	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Monmt J Clb .50	12	10	10	10	
Moore Corp 1.20	691	45	42⅛	44⅛	+1⅛
MooreProd .40	24	6½	6⅛	6½	
Moore Sam .16	327	16⅛	13⅝	15	+1½
Moran Bros	39	4	3⅛	4	+ ¼
Morrisoninc .60r	55	15⅛	14⅛	15	
Mtginv Wash	231	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Mostek Corp	1265	8⅝	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
MotionInd .03e	95	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	
MotClubAm .14	12	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
MuellerPaul .60b	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Multimedia .32	137	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
MurphyMotF .20	46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
MurrayMfg 1.56e	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Myersind .10	25	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Mylan Labs	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
NBT Corp 1	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
nei corp	58	4⅞	4	4⅞	+ ⅞
NJB Inv wt		⅝	⅝	⅝	
NRG Inc	343	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅜
NUS Corp A	6	8½	8½	8½	
NeChursInt .05h	48	8⅛	8	8	
Narrag Cap .20e	16	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ¼
NatByPro 1.20	35	15½	15	15½	+ ½
NatConvan Str	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Nat CSS	387	11	8⅛	10½	+1
NatData Comm	24	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Nat Data Corp	312	6	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
NatGasOil .50b	8	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
NatLiberty .10e	337	3	2⅞	2⅞	
NatMedical Care	672	6⅛	5	6⅛	+1⅛
Nat Mine Svc .60	505	22	20⅛	21⅛	+1⅛
NatMobileConc	6	4	4	4	
Nat Patents	2586	7⅛	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Nat SecResh .60a	62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NatTelephne s	181	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
NatUtilInd 1	12	10	9⅞	10	
NatValveMfg .80	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
NationwRE 1.03e	50	[illegible]	3⅛	5	+1¼
NeedhmHarp .56	148	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Neutrogena Cp	12	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
NewAmFnd .38e	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
NewBruns Scien	34	3⅛	2⅝	3	— ½
NewHavWat 3.05	3	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
NJ NatGas 1.32	60	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
newPennEx .36e	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
NewellCos.50	79	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Nicoletinst .10e	62	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
Nielsen A .36	765	15⅛	14⅛	15	— ⅛
Nielsen B .36	453	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
Nobility Homes	1	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Noble Affiliates	642	23⅛	21⅛	22⅛	—1
NolandCo .64	118	12⅛	10½	12⅛	+1⅛
NorandaMinA 2	44	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
Nord Resrcs	10	8⅛	8	8	
Nordstrm Inc .40	214	17	15⅛	16	— ½
NorCaroNG .92	57	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Nor EurpOil .30a	30	15½	15	15	— ½
NorStsBancp 1	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Northrp King .08	5629	18	14⅛	18	+ ½
NwstNatGas .76	165	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	127	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
Nwt Finlnv 1.47e	71	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
NwstPubSvc 1.70	66	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Noxell Cp .56	628	14	13	14⅛	+1⅛
Nuclear Dynam	107	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ½
NuclearSvcs .10h	126	6⅛	6	6	— ½
OceanDrExp .20	505	39⅛	33½	38	+4⅛
Ocean Explor	191	8	7½	7⅛	+ ¼
Ocean Oil&Gas	26	10⅛	10	10	
Offsh Logistic	271	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅝
OgilvyMather 1	286	15⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1½
OhioFerroAl .80a	58	13	12⅛	12⅛	
Oil Shale Corp	1479	3⅝	2⅛	3⅛	+ ½
OldStone Mfg	15	3⅛	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
OlympiaBrw .80	97	12⅛	11	12	+1
Omaha Natl 1.80	23	16½	16	16⅛	+ ½
OmniSpectra .86	85	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Optical Coatg Lb	60	6	5⅛	6	
Orbanco Inc	37	8½	8	8⅛	+ ¼
OreFreezDry Fd	45	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	160	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Oshmans SportG	144	7½	6	7⅛	+1⅛
OtterTailPw 1.56	121	18⅛	18	18	— ½
Overmyer Cp .28	52	4	4	4	
OwensMinor .32	9	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
OxfrdPendflx .60	15	12½	11½	11½	
PEC Indust s	78	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛	+2½
PVO Intl .60r	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
PabstBrew 1	4854	24	20⅛	22½	+2⅛
Paccarinc .80e	175	20⅛	19½	19⅛	— ½
PacCoastHold s	6	2½	2½	2½	
PacFarEast Lin	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
PacGamRob 1.36	106	22⅛	21	21⅛	+1
Pac Lumber 2.80	107	51⅛	49⅛	50	+ ⅛
PacUnSvc .20a	3	13	13	13	
PacWestn Ind	11	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Page Airways	8	4	4	4	
PakWellCp .28a	7	8½	6⅛	8	+1⅛
PakoCorp .27a	11	7⅛	6	7⅛	+1⅛
Pamex Fds Inc	4	2½	2½	2½	
Pandick Press	83	4⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
ParkOhioInd .50	29	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
Parker Drilling	490	23½	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Paul Rever 1.31e	276	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
Pauley Petrolm	163	4⅛	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
PayLessDrug .40	202	9¼	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
Pay N Pak .40	824	13⅛	11⅛	13	+1
Pay n Save .25	233	14⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+1
PaylessCash .20	441	15	14	14⅛	+1
PeachtreeDrs .21	69	4⅞	3⅛	4⅛	+1⅛
PeaveyCo 1	173	17⅛	15⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
PeerlessMfg .44e	33	10½	8⅞	10½	+1⅛
Penn Corp	48	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
PennVa 1.80a	29	77	71	76	+4
PennEntero 1.40	70	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Penna La Tx B	531	31⅛	[illegible]	27	— ⅛
PennzOffshGs B	2930	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Penril Corp	46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Pentairlnd s	86	7⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Pepsi CBWsh .40	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
PerryDrug Strs	68	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
PetersonH&H .34	340	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Petrolite 1.10	277	60	56½	60	+3½
PettiboneCp .60b	19	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
PhysioContrl Cp	52	12½	12½	12½	
PedmtAvia .30e	110	5⅛	5½	5½	
Pinkertons 1.25	511	29	27½	27½	+ ⅛
PioneerFood .10	16	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Pioneer HiBred	1475	26⅛	23⅛	26⅛	+2
Pioner Std El .18	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Pioneer Wstn	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Pizza Inn	102	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
Plane t OilMin	40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
PollutnCont Ind	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Polymer Mat .20	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Popell Bros .40	104	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
PestCorp .56	14	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Pott Ind .60	131	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1
Powers Reg .70	49	7	6⅛	7	
PrecMetalH .25e	666	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
Precisn Castpart	8	8	6⅛	7⅛	+1
PrestoProd .28a	112	10	8½	9	— ½
PrestonTruck .28	523	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
Proway Inc .44		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Prime Inc	447	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
PrincetonCh Res	23	5½	4⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Progressive Cp s	249	4⅛	4½	4⅛	— ⅛
PropriTrAm .98e	27	4	3⅛	3⅛	
PubSvcNCar .92	24	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
Pulaski Furnitur	40	6⅛	4⅛	5	—1⅛
Puritan Bennett	156	29⅛	26½	29⅛	+3
Putnm Duo Cap	37	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
PutDuoInc 1.23e	14	13½	13⅛	13½	
QuakerChem .80	29	14	13½	14	+ ½
QualityInns Int	63	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Queen Casual .40	9	9	8½	8½	— ½
RLI Corp	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Radiation Dyn	49	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Ragen Precison	73	4⅛	3⅛	3½	
Rainbow Resrcs	158	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Rapidata Inc	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Rapoca Energy	483	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Ratner Corp .30	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Raychem Corp	64	189	186	186	
RaymondCp .33b	22	8⅛	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
Real Est Data	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
RltyMtgInv 1.56e	147	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
Recognition Eq	776	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Redactron Corp	51	2⅛	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
Redken Labs	207	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Rogency Elec .40	1332	22	16⅛	20⅛	+3⅛
RelianceUniv .60	26	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Research Fuels	107	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
ReserveOil Min	215	21	14⅛	18⅛	+4⅛
Reuter Inc	13	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Revell Inc .40b	24	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
RexPlastics .15e	31	8½	8⅛	8½	
Rexco Ind .40		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Reyn&Reyn .32	250	14	13½	13½	
Richsinc 1.16	34	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Riekes &Son .32	42	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
Ringaround Pds	486	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
RivalMfg 1.40	918	22	19	22	+2⅛
RoadwayExp .30	934	30⅛	26⅛	29	+ ⅛
Roberts John	1	3	2½	3	+ ⅛
RobrtsnDisSy .40	101	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Rocket Resrch	162	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Rodac Corp	86	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
RogersBros .40	71	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
Rollins Burd .52a	105	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+1
Rosemount Inc	2	9	9	9	
Rospatch Cp .36b	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Rotron Inc .25	27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Rouse Co	1662	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
RoweFurn .32b	19	6	5⅛	6	
RuckerPhar .25e	19	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
RussellStover .56	253	12⅛	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
RykoffSE .40	42	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
Ryland Grp .02e	123	7	6⅛	7	
S&S Corp .04a	90	12½	11	12½	+1
SG Metals A	6	4½	2⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Sandgate Corp	23	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
SantaAnita .75p	319	6⅛	4⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
Saslow DL Co	192	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
SavannaFd 2.24b	19	15	15	15	
Scherer RP .18	452	10½	9½	9⅛	—1
Scholl Inc .52	34	9⅛	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
Schulman .20e	41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Scope Inc	179	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
Scottish Inns Am	437	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	176	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Sea Pines	43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Sea World	253	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Sealed Air	194	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Seeburg Ind .60b	80	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Selscom Delta	165	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Sensormatic	111	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
Sentry Mfg	37	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
Serv Merchand s	63	8	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Servicemster .60	87	20⅛	19⅛	20	
SevenUpCo .72	928	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛	+1½
ShakleeCp .40	80	9	8	8½	+ ⅛
Sheldahl Co	139	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
ShellCanLtd .40	17	14⅛	14	14⅛	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ShippersDisp .36	10	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
ShoneyBigB .20	43	10¾	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
Shop&Go .10r	18	4½	4	4½	+ ½
Shorewood Corp	46	4	3	4	+ ⅞
Sierra Rsrch	19	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Sigma Intl .20	14	19½	18½	19¼	+ ¼
Sigmaform Cp	143	4⅝	3¼	4	+ ⅞
SigmorCp A .80e	121	10¼	9⅛	9⅝	—1
Signetics Cp	983	4½	3½	3½	
Siliconix Inc	46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
SilverKingMin s	290	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Simpsonind 1	39	11⅛	9½	11	+1
Skyline Oil	105	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ½
SnapOnTools .54	850	31½	28½	31	+2¼
SolidState Scient	239	9¼	8⅜	9	
Sonics Intl	21	17	16½	16½	
Sonoco Prod .60a	40	15½	14¾	14¾	— ½
Sonoma Vineyds	137	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅜
Sorg Printing .30	35	3	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
Soundscriber Cp	63	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Source Cap .95e	180	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	
SourceCap pf2.40	53	22½	22⅛	22½	
Southn Airwy	152	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
Southn Bancp 1	19	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅝
SouthCalWat 1.08	24	11⅛	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Southn Conn Gas	24	19¾	19	19¼	— ½
Southnind 1a	24	12¼	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅜
SouthnNatNC .72	15	15	14	14½	+ ½
SouthnUnion Pd	404	23¼	20½	21⅝	+1⅛
SouthnUnion Pd	404	23¼	20½	21⅝	+1⅛
SouthldPap .40	14	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
Sthwst Airlines	66	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
Sowst Factories	125	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
SowstGasCp 1	77	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ½
Swstn Pet Ch .28	10	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
Sthwst Scot Inns		⅝	⅝	⅝	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	2	14	13½	14	— ¼
Southwst Leasng	318	1⅝	1	1⅝	+ ⅝
SouwstnDrg .80	7	11⅜	10⅛	11¼	+1¼
Spacelabs Inc	66	3⅛	3	3½	+ ½
Spartan Foods	62	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
Spectra Physics	724	11⅛	9⅝	10	—1⅛
Spectral Dynam	97	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
SpeidlNewsp .44	90	12¼	11⅛	12	+ ¼
Sta Rite Ind .70	22	10	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
Stanadyne .92a	42	13	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅜
StdRegistr 1.20a	61	15⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
Standun Inc	158	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	—1
StanleyHome 1	18	10½	10	10½	
Slate Exploratn	12	13	12	12½	+ ½
Steak&Ale .05e	409	8⅝	6⅝	8	+1¼
Steak n Shak .24	103	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Sterling Strs .20	15	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ½
Stewart Info .70	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
StewrtSandwch s	49	4⅛	4	4¼	— ⅛
Storage Technol	1932	7½	5⅞	7½	+1½
Story Chemical	59	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Stratford Texas	160	1⅝	1	1	— ⅛
StrawbClth 1.20b	25	18½	18	18½	+ ½
SturmRuger .30a	14	6½	6¼	6½	— ½
SueAnninc .30	64	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Sullair Corp	116	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
SummitProp 1.10	33	6	5⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
Sunlile Oil Ltd	177	2½	2⅛	2⅝	— ½
Sunstar Foods	73	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Superior El .24	99	5⅛	5	5	
Supreme Eq	169	6	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
Survival Tech	211	10	4⅜	10	+5½
Swedlow Inc	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
Sycor Inc	87	8	6	7	+1
SynerconCp .40e	51	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅝
SzaboFoodSvc	21	3	2⅝	2⅝	
TIME DC .30	40	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Tab Prod .10	20	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
Taco Bell	392	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅝
Tally Corp	50	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
Tampaxinc 1.60a	1221	33½	35¼	35⅝	
Taylor Rent .16	27	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ½
Taylor Wine .60	698	17⅝	16½	16⅝	+1⅛
Technicare Cp	430	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
TecumsPd 1.60e	44	29	25⅛	25½	—3⅛
Tele Comunicat	220	3⅛	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅜
Telecommun Ind	47	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Telecredit Inc	72	4	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
TelemedCp s	80	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
Telescience Inc	37	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
Tennant Co .48	40	26	24½	26	+ ½
Tenneco Offshre	1237	7	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
TennecoOfish un	1	122	122	122	
TennNatGas .80	24	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+1
Terra Resources	145	10⅛	9½	9½	— ½
TerrydalRl 1.47e	18	11½	11	11¼	+ ¼
TexasFst Mtg	115	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
ThalhmrBro .62b	13	9	8¾	8¾	
Thermal Power	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
Thermo Electrn	89	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Threshold Tech	54	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
Tiffany & Co .30	192	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Tipperary Corp	208	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	310	14½	22	12¼	—2½
TonyLama .06e	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	
ToroCo .50	145	11⅛	8⅞	11⅛	+2½
Toth Aluminum	107	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Towle Mfg .76	36	8⅝	8	8½	+ ½
TranscoCos .80	1199	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
Transcontl Oil	150	3	2⅛	3	
Transocean Oil	17	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Tremcoinc .64	10	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Tri Chem .16	33	9½	8	9½	+1½
Triangle Corp	76	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Triton O&G	57	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
tropixTogs s	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	24	19¼	19	19¼	
Tymshare Inc	915	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
Tyson Foods	45	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
UA Col Cblvsn	136	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
UB Finl .52	36	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
UNA Corp .10a	157	3⅝	3	3¼	+ ⅛
UniCapital Cp	220	2½	2	2	— ⅛
Union Planter	86	10⅛	8½	10⅛	+2⅛
UnionSplCp 1	29	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
UnitArtThea .20a	61	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
Unit Cable Telev	250	2⅛	1⅝	2	+ ⅜
UnitKenoMin 1e	100	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
US Sugar 2a	41	49½	48½	49½	
US Surgical Cp	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
US TruckLin .80	113	12⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
UnitooCo .50	24	10⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
UnivFoods 1.10	80	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
Univ Gas&Oil	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Univinstrmt .12a	202	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—1⅛
University Patent	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
UpprPenPw 1.72	50	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
Utils Inds Cp	125	8⅝	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	19	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Vail Assoc	40	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
Valleylab Inc	12	7	6½	6½	— ½
Valmont Ind	382	17⅛	15	17⅛	+1⅛
VanDyk Resrch	195	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛	+2½
VanSchaack .28	130	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
Vance Sanders	57	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Vaughn Jack .32	36	22½	18½	21	+2
Velcroind .60	111	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
VeloBind Inc	303	3⅝	2⅛	2⅞	
VentronCp .44	30	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Victoria Stations	469	10	8½	9½	
Viking Ind	258	7⅝	6	7⅝	+1⅛
Vlbont Chem	34	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Va Chemical .80	1	19	18	13	
Va Intl	38	12½	12	12½	+ ½
VisualGraphics s	21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Visual Science s	319	5½	3⅝	5¼	+1½
Volume Shoe .34	63	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
WD 40 Co .80	33	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
WadswthPb .10e	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ½
Waldbaum s	16	6½	5½	6½	+ ½
Walker Color	38	3⅛	1⅝	3	+1⅜
Walls Ind .28	9	7	6⅝	6⅞	
WaltJimin 1.40a	3	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
WalterJiminv un	5	6	5½	5½	— ½
Wangco Inc	268	5	4½	5	+ ½
Warner El .70	14	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Warner Nail Cp	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
WashgtnGrp .25r	71	17⅛	17	17½	— ⅛
WashNatGs 1.08	127	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
Wash Scientif	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Water Assoc .05e	27	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ½
WauscuPapr .60	11	10½	10½	10½	
Waxman Ind .06	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Webb Co .68	17	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+1⅛
Webb Resrcs	37	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Weco Developmt	157	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Weeden Co	326	8	5⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
WeightWatc .20a	1014	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	— ⅛
WeingartenJ .40e	16	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	53	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Welltech Inc	47	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+
Welsbach Corp	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
WestCo .13	20	7	7	7	
Westcoast Pet Lt	66	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Westn Digital	134	5⅛	4⅝	5	
WestnGear .30	65	6½	6	6	— ⅛
WstnKyGas 1.32	10	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
Wstn MarEl .30e	18	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
WestnMtg Inv	16	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
WestnOil Shale	15	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
WestmdCoal 1.20	1705	48⅛	42⅛	47	+1⅛
Wetterauinc .50	242	15	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
White Shield	370	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
WienAirAlaska	160	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
Wiley &Sons .60	8	9	8	9	+1
Willamette .72b	148	16⅛	16	16½	+ ⅛
WilliamsW .60a	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Wilson HJ	180	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Wincorp .30	45	6	5½	6	+ ½
Winns Stores .55	60	12	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
WinterJack .50	119	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
WinterParkTl .32	526	7⅝	6⅛	7⅛	+1
WisCentrlus .40a		9½	9½	9½	
WiscPowLt 1.52	214	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
WiscRlEst .43e	49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Wiser Oil 3.10e	17	48	47	48	+1
Wix Corp .58b	40	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
WolohanLum .10	103	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
WolverPenl .44a	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Woodhed Dan .24	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
WoodwLoth 1.16	72	15⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Worthng Biochm	18	8	6½	6½	—1½
Worthingtn Ind	215	14	12⅛	13⅛	+1
Wright WE .18	53	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
WyomingNat .88	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
XomoxCorp .08	66	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
YellowFrtSys .36	974	23⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Younker Br 1.20e	10	14	14	14	
ZionsUtahBn .60	44	15½	14½	15½	+1

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .30e	882	5⅝	5½	5½	
Anglo AG 3.12e	1020	47⅛	43	45⅛	+ ⅝
BlyvoorGM 1.29e	1274	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Botswana Rst	36	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
BrokenHillP .33h	50	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
BufelsflGld 2.24e	322	26	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Burmah Ol .23e	863	1⅛	1⅛	1	
Canoninc .45e	33	17⅛	15⅛	17⅛	+2⅛
Dai Ei Inc	69	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
DeBeersMin .29e	340	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
DresdnrBk 2.42e	1	95	93	94½	+1
Elsons Ltd	168	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ⅛
FreeSt GM 3.80e	717	34⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
FujiPhotoF .21e	393	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
HitachiLtd 1.46e	11	39½	38½	39⅛	+1½
HondaMotor .52r	20	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
IDB Bkhldg .40h	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
IEM SA .40e	11	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
Kansai EP 1.37r	12	27	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Kirin Brew .21e	19	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
Kloof GoldM .93e	881	14	12½	13⅛	+ ½
MineralRes .57e	324	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Mitsui Co .42r	27	27	24⅛	26⅛	+2
NipponElec .49e	2	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1⅛
PalabaMng 1.73e	27	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
Philips Gloelan	393	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
PotgietsPlat .76e	80	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Pres B GM 3e	545	31⅛	29½	31	— ⅛
PresStyn G 1.64e	531	23⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
RankOrgan .11e	6490	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
S:Helena G 2.82e	334	33⅛	30½	33	+ ⅛
ShiseidADR .33e	6	30	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
TelefDeMex .79e	131	7⅛	7	7	
TelefonDeMex B	55	7⅛	7	7⅛	
TokioMarF .68b	66	87	85	86½	+ ⅛
TokyoShibEl .90e	7	17⅛	16⅛	18⅛	
ToyotaMot .21r	35	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+1
UnionCpLtd .35a	137	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Vaal Reefs 2.05e	1049	33⅛	35⅛	37⅛	+1
Welkom GM .65e	1265	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
WestDrielG 5.37e	666	60	55½	58⅛	+2
WnDeepLvl 1.98a	557	27⅛	24⅛	26⅛	+1⅛
Wn Holding 5.46e	254	43⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

cd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 9.2s99	2	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+1⅞
Abex Cp 8¾s77	45	101½	101	101½	+½
AddrMlt 9⅝s95	785	69	61	68¼	+7¼
AirRed cv3⅞s87	14	60	58	60	+2⅛
AlaBncp 10½s99	105	103	102½	102½	−⅛
AlaPw 9⅝s04	217	101½	97½	101	+3⅛
AlaPow 9s2000	3	94	94	94	+2
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	60	93	87½	93	+4⅝
AlaPw 8½s2001	105	82¼	85¾	83¼	+2¼
AlaPw 7⅞s2002	10	80	80	80	+¼
Alaskin cv6s96	68	68	65¾	68	+2¾
AlisnMfg 8⅞79	248	53½	50	50⅞	−1
AlleghL cv4s81	34	75	74½	75	+¾
AllnG cv11⅛s94	93	80⅛	75	80	+6½
AllenGp cv6s87	5	55½	55	55½	+3½
AlldCh 7⅛s96	3	90½	90½	90½	+5
AlldCh 6.60s93	1	79½	79½	79½	−½
AlldCh 5.20s91	20	73	73	73	
AlliedCh 3½s78	14	91	91	91	+¼
AlliedPd 7s84	26	72½	71	72	−½
AlldSt cv4½s81	1	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝	+1½
Alld Su cv5⅜s87	245	45½	44¼	45⅛	+⅛
Alcoa 9s95	15	102⅛	100	102⅛	+2⅛
Alcoa 7.45s96	20	88¼	85¼	88¼	+4¼
Alcoa 6s92	13	79¼	78	78	+⅞
Alcoa cv5¼s91	321	83	81	82	−2
Alcoa 4¼s82	18	80½	79	80½	−½
Alcoa 3⅞s83	9	73½	73½	73½	+3½
AMAX 8½s96	7	90	90	90	+2⅛
AMAX 8s86	260	91⅜	89⅞	90	
AMAX 7½s78	7	96¼	98	98	−¼
Amerce cv5s92	10	62¾	62	62¾	+1¾
AmrHes 6¾s96	10	72¼	72¼	72¼	+5¼
AmAirF cv6s90	80	69½	67	69	+2
AmAirlin 11s88	89	100	97½	99½	+2
AmAirl 10⅞s88	13	97⅛	96	96½	+½
AmAirlin 10s89	10	88½	86	88½	+3
AAirl cv4¼s92	137	47½	46	46	+½
ABrand 9⅝s79	173	107⅛	105⅞	107	−⅛
ABrand 8⅝s75	195	101	100½	100 11-16	+7-16
ABrand 5⅝s92	5	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+⅝
AmCan 7⅜2001	19	85½	85½	85½	−3
AmCan 4s97	10	79	77	79	+3
ACenM cv6¾91	63	38½	35	37	−1
AmCyan 7⅜s	13	89¼	89¼	89¼	+6¼
Am Dist 4⅜s86	10	59	58¼	58¼	−⅜
AExpCr 6½77	20	95⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+1⅞
AForPw 5s2030	86	45	42⅜	45	+2⅛
AmPP 4.80s87	76	56	54	56	+1⅜
AGenIns 6½94	20	101	101	101	
AHoist cv5½s93	18	66	65½	66	
AHoist cv4⅞92	5	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	−⅛
A Hosp cv5⅜99	564	128	122½	124¼	+⅜
AmInv 9½s76	45	95	95	96	+2
AMFd cv4¼81	26	73	72⅛	73	+3
A Medcp 9½s95	13	62⅛	61¾	61¾	+1¾
AMedcp cv5s97	186	38	36½	38	+1
AmMot cv6s88	449	58⅛	55⅛	55⅛	−2
AmStrs 9⅞s90	5	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
AmSug 5.30s93	5	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	
ASug 5.30s93r	2	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	
ATT 8.80s2005	1315	120¾	102	102⅜	+⅛

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6¼% bearer notes 1972 due 1976/1979 of

Holland Amerika Lijn B.V.

(formerly N.V. Nederlandsch-Amerikaansche Stoomvaart-Maatschappij "Holland-Amerika Lijn") established in Rotterdam.

Notice is hereby given that N.V. Nederlandsch-Amerikaansche Stoomvaart-Maatschappij "Holland-Amerika Lijn" became a subsidiary of our company on April 9th, 1974.

Following a change of structure of our Group we sold our interest in this subsidiary, whose name has since been changed into Holland Amerika Lijn B.V., on December 31st, 1974 to the Broström Group.

In connection herewith we have accepted joint and several co-debtorship for the liabilities of Holland Amerika Lijn B.V. on account of the above notes.

The Terms and Conditions of the notes remain unchanged and payment of interest and redemption of principal will take place as agreed therein, at the offices of the paying agents, namely:

In Amsterdam: Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

In Hamburg: Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

In Luxemburg: Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Holland Amerika Lijn Holding N.V.

Rotterdam, February 10th, 1975.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$250,000,000

Sohio/BP Trans Alaska Pipeline Finance Inc.

8⅝% Notes Due 1983

Secured by the pledge of 8⅝% Guaranteed Notes Due 1983 of Sohio Pipe Line Company in the principal amount of $169,500,000 and BP Pipelines Inc. in the principal amount of $80,500,000, which are respectively guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by

The Standard Oil Company (an Ohio Corporation)

The British Petroleum Company Limited

Interest payable February 1 and August 1

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Incorporated — SALOMON BROTHERS

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. Incorporated

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated — HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES Incorporated

E.F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated — KUHN, LOEB & CO.

LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated — LOEB, RHOADES & CO.

PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated — REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.

SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — WERTHEIM & CO., INC. — WHITE, WELD & CO. Incorporated

DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated — WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER INC.

February 6, 1975.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AmT&T 8¾xw	2125	102⅞	102	102⅜	+⅛
ATT 8.70s2002	743	101⅞	101	101⅜	+¼
AT&T 8⅝s07	1531	101⅜	100⅜	101⅜	+1
AT&T 7⅛s82	2268	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	+⅜
AT&T 7.75s77	406	103	11⅝	103	+¾
AT&T 7⅛s03	309	88¼	87¼	88¼	+1
AT&T 7s2001	642	87⅞	86	87¼	+1¼
AT&T 6⅜s79	272	97½	95⅝	97	+⅛
AT&T 4⅝s85	213	76⅝	75⅛	76	
AT&T 4⅜s85r	1	75½	75½	75½	
AT&T 3⅞s90	82	64	62½	63	−½
AT&T 3¼s84	109	70⅜	68⅛	70⅜	+2⅜
AT&T 2⅞s87	86	62	59	60	+1
AT&T 2¾s75	273	98⅛	97	98	+1
AT&T 2⅝s80	145	80	78½	79	−⅞
AT&T 2⅝s82	25	73¼	72	73½	+½
AT&T 2⅝s86	107	61⅞	60⅛	61	
Amfac cv5¼94	198	67⅛	64⅞	67⅛	+3
Ampex cv5½94	398	42½	40	42	+2
Anheu 5.45s91	5	76½	76½	76½	+⅝
vlAnnArb 4s95f	24	9¼	8	8	+⅛
ApcoOil 5¾s81	3	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	
ApcoOil cv5s93	228	58	55	55	−½
APL cv5¾s88	43	66⅜	63	66¼	+5
AppalPow 9s75	120	101⅜	100¼	100½	−⅜
AppalP 8⅝s76	67	102	100⅝	102	+½
Appal P 7¼s77	25	96½	95	96½	+1½
ARASv cv4⅞96	107	68	67	67⅛	+1⅛
ArcoPip 8.7s81	146	104	102¾	104	+1⅛
Aristar 9⅛s89	11	84⅞	81	81	−1
ArizPSv 8.50s	19	100	99 25-32	100	
ArizPSv 7.45s	13	78	72	78	−5
ArienRl cv5s96	6	33½	37⅛	38	−2
Armco 8.70s95	43	96	96	96	+1
Armco 8.25s75	37	100 1-32	99⅞	100 1-32	−15-32
Armour 5s84	5	67	65⅝	67	+2
ArmCk 8.45s84	1	103	103	103	+¼
ArmsRu 8⅝s96	11	76½	76⅛	76½	+2½
ArmR cv4½s87	5	53	53	53	+1½
AshlO cv4¾s93	97	64	62	63⅞	+1⅛
AssoCp 9¼s90	113	92½	91	92	+1⅛
AssoCp 8½s77	82	100	97½	99½	+2½
AssoInv 7⅞88	44	65½	64⅞	65⅛	+¼
AssoInv 5¼79	21	77	74	77	−2
AssoInv 4⅞65	86	56	55⅛	56	+½
AssoInv 4⅞76	11	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+4⅛
AtchT&SF 4s95	52	56	55	55⅛	+1⅛
AtlcoM 6⅝s82	5	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+1
AtlCstL 4.95s88	1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+⅜
AtlCstL 4s80	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+⅛
AtlRefg 3⅞s79	3	82	82	82	+1
AtRch 8⅝s2000	10	101½	100⅛	101½	+2½
AtlRich 7⅜s03	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+6½
AtlRich 7s96	239	100¼	100	100	+¼
Atl Rich 5⅝s97	9	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+2
ATO cv4⅝s87	49	48⅛	46	47¼	+2⅛
AvcoCp 7½93	370	52¼	49	51¼	+2¼
AvcoC cv5½93	183	41	39	40½	+1½
Avco Fin 11s90	10	103	100½	103	+3
AvcoFin 9¼s89	34	98⅛	97⅛	98	+1
AvcoFin 9¼s90	2	95	95	95	−1⅞
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	184	100	97¾	99	+1¼
AveryPd 9¼81	13	102½	102½	102½	+½
BaltGE 10⅛83	105	103	105½	108	+1½
BaltGE 10s82	145	103	107	108	+1½
Balt GE 8¾s75	142	102	100	100⅞	−¼
B&O 11s77	99	108	105	107½	+3⅛
B&O cv5¼s97	120	110	104	105	+1
B&O cv4½s10f	73	58	54⅛	58	+3⅛
B&O cv4½s10A	97	46	44⅛	46	+1¾
B&O 4½s95	52	44⅛	43	44⅛	+4⅛
B&O 4s80	6	73⅝	73½	73⅝	+⅛
Bk Cal cv6¼96	71	72½	70	71½	−½
Bk NY cv6¼94	155	87⅛	85½	87	+1½
BankTr 8⅛s99	8	93⅝	91½	93⅝	+⅛
BankTr 6⅜s78	10	95	95	95	+4
Barnet cv8½s98	80	42	40	40	−2⅛
Bax Lb cv4¾90	143	108½	105	107	+2
Bax Lb cv4⅜91	128	107¼	104⅞	107¼	+1⅞
Beau cv4¾90A	44	57	53½	57	
Beaunt cv4¾90	31	57	55	57	
Becton cv5s89	101	78½	71	73½	+2
Becton cv4⅞88	23	82	80	82	+3
Beech cv4¾s93	64	54½	53	53⅞	+⅞
Belco cv4¾s88	40	57⅛	55⅞	57	−⅜
BellTPa 9⅝s14	76	107½	105½	107½	+1½
BellTPa 8⅝s06	103	101	99	101	+2⅞
BellTPa 7⅛s12	22	86	84	86	+3½
BellTPa 7s80	5	96⅛	95⅜	96⅛	+2⅛
BellTPa 6⅜s79	4	94	94	94	
Bendix 9¼s81	5	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1¼
Bendix 6⅝s92	57	81⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+⅝
Benef 9⅝s75-78	115	104	101	101	−2¼
BenefCp 8½s76	41	102¼	101½	102	+½
BenefCp 6¾s79	5	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+⅝
BenefFin 5s77	21	93⅛	91⅞	93½	+1
Berkey cv5¾86	62	43	42	42⅞	+¾
Beth Stl 9s2000	37	105	102½	106	+3½
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	15	84½	84⅛	84⅜	−½
BethStl 4½s90	87	68	66⅛	68	+1⅛
BoisCas 10s75	168	100 31-32	100½	100⅞	+⅜
Borden 5⅜s97	5	71	71	71	+1⅞
BorgW 5⅜s92	36	74	74	74	+6
BorgWAc 9½75	91	101 1-32	100⅛	100½	−½
vlB&Me 6s70f	90	64	62	62	−2
vlBosM 4½s70f	27	27⅛	27	27	−⅞
BosEd 12½s79	206	107⅛	106	107½	+1½
Braniff 11⅛s87	10	99	99	99	+2
Bran 5⅝s86xw	5	59	59	59	+⅞
BrkUnG 9⅞s95	9	91	90	91	+1½
BrkUnG 8¾s99	69	87⅛	85⅛	87⅛	+2⅛
BrkUnG 2⅞s76	5	93	93	93	+½
BrwnGp 7⅜s93	10	82½	82⅝	82½	−12
Budd cv5⅞s94	74	63⅛	61	62½	+1¼
BudgtCap 6s10	1	40	40	40	+3⅛
Bulova cv6s90	2	60	60	60	
Burl In cv5s91	107	65⅛	65	66⅛	+1⅛
BurlNor 8.6s99	20	97	97	97	
BurlNor 8⅛s96	13	97⅛	96	97⅛	+3⅛
BurlNo cv5¼92	174	93½	90⅞	91	−1¼
Burroughs 9s75	183	100⅞	100¼	100 11-32	−5-32
CabCabF 8¼81	60	55½	55	55	+3
CaesrW 12½90	260	79	76⅛	78	+2
CanPac 4sperp	20	45⅜	44	45	−⅞
CaroPwLt 7¼s	6	82	79⅛	82	+5¼
Carrier 8⅛s96	6	85	85	85	−½
Carlor cv5⅛89	106	63	60	62¼	−¼
Case 5⅛s90	2	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+⅞
CastCk cv5⅜94	89	70	69½	69½	−½
CaterpT 8¾s99	15	102¾	102¾	102¾	+⅜
CaterT 8.60s99	5	102¾	101⅝	101⅝	+⅝
CaterpT 8⅝s82	107	103½	102½	103⅜	+⅝
CaterTr 5s77	46	94½	93	94	
CavhC cv9s91f	23	36	30⅛	35	+5
Ceco cv4.75s88	15	61	61	61	+2½
Celanes cv4s90	85	52	50½	51⅞	+⅞
Cencoln cv5s96	439	47½	38½	46	+5½
Cenco cv4¾s77	159	41½	37	41½	+3½
CenGa 4⅜s20f	5	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+1⅛
Cen Ga 4s95	9	45	43½	45	+2
CenHG cv5⅝78	5	91	91	91	+3⅞
vlCRNJ 3¼87f	63	13⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+⅞
CentTel 9¼s95	50	100	95⅛	100	+4⅞
Cessna cv3⅞s92	64	57¼	53	57¼	
Champ cv4⅛84	48	72	67½	72	+3
Chart NY 7s79	26	94⅛	92¾	92¾	+½
Chas B cv4⅞93	213	77	74	74	−2⅜
ChaseCp 9.7s99	1524	100	99⅜	100	+⅜
Chas C cv6⅛96	399	83½	81½	82	+1
ChseMtg 7⅝78	112	79½	77	78½	+1½
Chse Mtg 7⅛83	164	56½	54⅝	55⅝	+⅝
ChasM cv6⅛96	39	49¼	42	49¼	+3¼
ChasC cv6⅛90	6	55½	55	55½	+1½
Chelse cv10s90	51	82	81	81½	+½
Chemetrn 9s94	48	96	94	94	+1
ChmNY 8.40s99	20	86½	88½	88½	−½
ChmNY 7.80s82	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+⅛
ChmNY 6⅜s80	50	91¼	90	91	−⅜
Ch NY cv5½96	72	73½	72½	73	+½
ChmNY cv5s93	92	67½	66	66	−4
ChesOh 4½s92	22	59	54½	58	+1
ChesOh 3½s96D	9	60¾	60⅛	60⅛	
ChesOh 3½s96E	8	61½	61½	61½	+3⅛
ChePoMd 8⅞s09	97	101	100¼	101	
ChePotMd 7¼s	8	84½	84½	84½	−1½
ChePotMd 6¼s	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	−⅛
ChPotVa 8⅝09	129	100¼	98	100¼	+2½
ChePotWas 7⅜	1	89	89	89	+3½
ChEIll 5s2054f	1	46	46	46	
viChiErie 5s82f	9	25½	25½	25½	+3½
ChGW 4½s38f	1	35	35	35	−⅜
CMStPP 5s55f	379	14	12	14	+1½
CMSP 4½s19f	3	32½	29½	32½	+¼
CMSP 4s94	17	38	35⅝	38	+1⅜
ChrisCft cv6s89	74	37⅛	36	36	−1
Chryslr 8⅞s95	590	74⅞	70¼	71⅞	−1⅝
Chryslr 8¾s75	84	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	+⅛
Chrysler 8s78	527	68	64	66	+2
ChrysFin 9s76	410	99	97¼	97	+1⅛
ChrysIrF 8.35s	55	74⅛	71⅛	71⅛	−8⅞
ChryF 7.70s92	41	66⅛	64	64⅛	+½
ChryFin 7⅛s86	169	68½	64⅞	64⅞	−⅛
ChryFin 7s79	164	63⅛	80	83	+1
CIC Ind 11s75	20	100⅞	100	100⅞	−¼
CinG&E 4⅞s87	10	63	63	63	+1⅞
CIT Fin 8.85s82	111	102¾	102¾	102¾	+⅞
CIT Fin 7⅝s81	38	96½	95¼	96½	+¼
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	59	97¼	96⅞	97¼	+1⅛
Citicorp 9.7s89	3728	100	99⅛	100	+⅞
Citicorp 6⅛s79	30	94½	93⅛	93	−2
Citicorp 6⅝s80	7	94¼	92½	92½	
CitiesSvc 7s78	45	99	95½	97⅛	+⅜
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	2	78	78	78	+½
Cities Svc 3s77	4	92	91¼	92	+¾
CityInv 8⅞s97	65	70⅛	69½	70⅛	+5¼
CityInv 8⅛s91	55	65½	63⅛	65	+3
City Invst 8s91	70	64⅞	61⅛	63	+1⅞
City In cv7½90	96	70½	67	69	+⅛
ClrkECr 10⅛79	82	107	104	104½	−½
ClrkECr 8.8s76	11	101¼	101¼	101¼	+⅛
CCC&SL 4⅜77f	103	8	7½	7⅝	
ClevEl 9¼s09	196	102½	101½	102⅛	+⅜
ClevEIll 9s75	136	101¾	100⅜	101	+⅜
ClevEIll 8⅝s	31	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛	−⅛
ClevEIll 8⅝s91	10	98	94	98	+4
ClevEIll 7⅜s00	86	89¼	85⅜	89	+4
ClevEIll 4⅜s82	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	
Clueft cv4⅝s84	27	55	54	55	+3½
CMI In cv4½92	181	46	40	40	−4
CNA Finl 8½95	260	68	65	67⅛	+2⅞
ColonStr 8s96	10	80⅛	80	80⅛	+⅜
ColoIntr 8½s91	5	83	83	83	−½
ColuGas 9⅞s89	37	104¾	104	104⅜	+1⅞
ColuGas 9⅝s89	54	104	103	104	+1⅜
ColuGas 9½s95	41	100½	99⅞	100½	+½
ColumGas 9s94	36	100	96	100	+3
ColuGas 8⅝s95	6	97	93	97	+7
ColuGas 8⅝s96	13	93	93	93	+7½
ColuGas 8¼s96	32	92	90	92	+7
ColGas 7½Oct	7	81½	81¼	81¼	+2⅜
ColuGas 5¾s85	12	72	71¼	71⅝	−⅜
ColuGas 4⅝s83	24	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+1
ColuGas 4⅝s83	4	71½	71½	71½	+½
ColuGas 3⅞s81	5	75	75	75	
ColuGas 3⅝s79	3	80	80	80	
ColPict cv5⅝94	186	44⅛	40	44	+4
ColPict cv4⅞87	78	41	37½	41	+3½
ColuSOE 9s75	71	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
ColuSOE 8s76	10	99½	99½	99½	
CoSOE 4⅝s87	41	58¼	58	58	−⅜
ColwMt 8.20s80	34	48	45	45	−1½
ComlCr 8s91	5	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+⅛
ComlCr 7⅝s78	38	96½	96	96	
ComlCr 7⅜s92	40	79	76	76	+1⅜
ComlCr 7s79	15	92¾	90¼	92¾	+3⅞
ComlCr 6⅞s77	114	96⅞	96	96¾	+¼
ComlCr 6⅞s79	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	−1⅜
ComSo cv4¼91	102	64⅞	62	64	−1
ComwEd 9s79	188	105⅛	104	105⅛	+⅛
ComwEd 8s75	149	101	100⅛	100½	−⅛
ComwEd 7⅝s76	92	101⅛	10	101½	+1
CmwEd 7⅝s03F	2	84	84	84	+2
ComwEd 7⅛s78	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+⅜
ComwEd 3s77	13	93	90½	93	+2⅛
ComwEd 3s78	19	87⅛	85	85	−⅞
Com O cv4½92	72	41½	40⅛	40⅛	−1⅜
CompSc cv6s94	320	41¼	40⅛	41	+½
ConnM cv6¼90	1	68	68	68	−½
Conn M cv6s76	13	59⅛	57½	57⅛	−3½
ConEd 9⅝s2000	263	81	78½	81	
ConEdis 9⅝s04	435	78½	73⅛	77⅜	−⅛
ConEd 8.40s03	271	72¼	70½	71	−½
ConEd 7.90s01	104	69	67	68	
ConEd 7.90s02	91	68	67	67¾	−¼
ConEdis 7⅝s03	646	68	65	66⅛	+2⅛
ConEdis 5s87	61	57⅛	56	57⅛	+½
ConEdis 5s90	79	52⅛	51	52⅛	+2⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s98	15	49	47½	49	+2
ConEdis 4⅝s91	82	49	46	48⅛	+1
ConEdis 4⅝s93	200	47½	44⅞	46	+1⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s91	189	47½	44	47⅛	+1⅛
ConEd 4⅝s91r	5	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	27	45	44	44	−1
ConE 4⅝s92W	50	45⅛	42	44⅝	+1⅝
ConEdis 4¾s86	37	53	47⅞	53	+3⅛
ConEdis 4s88	15	48	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
ConEdis 3⅝s86	7	46⅞	45⅛	45⅛	+1⅛
ConEdis 3½s83	60	54	52	54	+2
ConEdis 3⅝s82	14	56¼	54	54	−⅞
ConEdis 3⅜s84	29	52½	51½	52½	+4½
ConEdis 3⅜s85	154	47⅛	46½	47	
ConEdis 3¼s81	39	62⅛	59½	60	+1½
ConEdis 3s79	78	77½	75	77¼	+2¼
ConEdis 3s81	29	63⅛	60¼	63	+3
ConEdis 2⅞s82	28	55	55	55	+2
ConEdis 2⅝s77	137	86	84⅛	86	+1
CGEBal 2⅞s76	4	96	96	96	+2¾
CGEBal 2⅞s81	13	73	72⅛	73	+5⅝
ConNGas 9s95	23	100	99	100	
ConNG 7⅝s95	4	85¼	85¼	85¼	
ConNG 7⅝s94	7	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+⅝
ConNG 7⅜s96	2	83	83	83	
ConNG 4⅝s86	1	66	66	66	+2
ConNG 4⅝s87	2	62	62	62	
ConNG 4⅝s86	5	65	65	65	+1¼
ConPw 11⅜s94	79	104⅛	101⅛	102⅝	+1⅛
ConPw 11⅛s82	164	105¼	103	104½	+⅜
ConPw 8⅝s76	179	101	99¾	101	
ConsP 8⅝s2000	26	80⅛	80	80⅛	+⅛
ConPw 7⅝s99	5	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	
ConsP 7½s2001	15	69½	69½	69½	−½
ConP 7½02Jun	15	70	65⅝	70	+4⅞
ConP 7½02Oct	1	65	65	65	+2½
ConPw 6⅞s98	61	68⅛	60¼	68⅛	+9¼
ConPw 6⅝s98	15	62⅞	58½	62⅞	+5⅞
ConPw 5⅞s96	120	58½	55	58¼	+2¼
ConPw 4⅝s89	5	52½	52¼	52½	+2½
ConPw 4½s88	20	54	54	54	+3½
ConPw 2⅞s75	20	97	97	97	
ConAir cv3⅛s92	75	38½	37⅛	38	
ConCan 8.85s04	15	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
ContCan 6½s90	44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
ContIllCp 10s89	881	101	100	101	+1
ContIllCp 6⅞s79	30	91¾	91⅜	91⅝	+½
ContMt cv5¼90	224	25⅞	24¼	25	+⅝
ContOil 9⅜s99	1	104½	104½	104½	+2½
ContOil 7½s99	6	89¼	88	89¼	+1¼
ContOil 4½s91	4	63½	63½	63½	
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	231	102	100½	102	+23-32
CoopL cv7½91	15	67	61	67	+6½
CoopL cv4⅝92	246	41⅛	35⅛	41	+5
CopwStl cv5s79	4	93½	93½	93½	+2¾
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	16	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+½
CrngG 8.65s80	30	103⅝	102¼	102⅝	−⅛
CousinM 6.50s	102	32½	29⅞	30	−2
Crane Co 7s93	5	77	77	77	+1
Crane Co 7s94	494	75⅛	73	74¼	+1¼
Crane cv5s93	189	141¼	135	135	−5
CredFin 9⅛s75	107	101	99⅛	99⅞	−1⅛
CreditFin 8s92	29	70	69	70	+1
CrockN 10s94	434	102	100½	102	+1½
CrocN cv5⅛96	132	70¼	67	70	+3½
CrwnZell 8⅞s	17	98⅞	95	98⅞	+5¼
Cummin 8⅞s95	4	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	−5¼
Dartin cv4⅛97	160	73¼	70	73½	+3½
Dayco cv6⅛96	80	68¼	66	68	+3
Dayco cv6s94	40	60	59	60	+3
DaytPLt 10⅛81	18	104½	103	104½	+1⅛
DaytPLt 8⅛01	25	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+1½
DaytnPLt 8s03	2	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	−⅜
DaytnPLt 3s84	3	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	−1⅜
DeereCo 4½s83	3	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+½
DeereCr 8⅜s75	64	101⅛	100½	100⅜	
DeereCr 6⅞s82	21	102¼	102¼	102¼	+⅛
vlDelLW 5s73f	7	9⅛	9	9	−1
vlDLW 4½s85f	19	5⅜	4⅛	4⅛	−1⅛
vlDLW Inc93f	2	8	8	8	+½
vlDLW 4s-6s42f	16	9	8⅞	9	−2
DeMo cv5½94	80	80⅛	73	78	+8
D&RG 3s-4s93	1	60½	60½	60½	+½
DetEd 12½s79	202	109½	107⅛	108½	+1½
DetEd 9⅝s04AA	74	91	89⅞	91	+1
Det Edis 9.15s	57	86	80⅛	86	+5⅞
Det Edis 9s99	51	85½	83½	85½	+3
DetEdis 8.15s	10	78½	78⅛	78½	+7⅛
DetEdis 8⅛s01	187	78	71	78	+7
DetEdis 7⅝s01	6	68¼	67⅛	68¼	+1⅛
DetEdis 7s76	81	98⅞	97	98½	+3⅛
DetEd 6.40s98	68	64	59⅝	64	+6⅛
DetEdis 6s96	76	61	57½	60⅞	+3⅝
DetEd 3⅝s76	7	94	94	94	+4
DetEd 3¼s80	63	70⅛	69	70	+1⅝
DetEd 2⅞s84	5	54	54	54	+4
DetEd 2⅝s82	4	57	57	57	
Dial Fin 8¼s89	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	+2⅛
DiGlor cv5¼93	6	49⅛	48⅜	49⅛	+1⅛
Dillngh cv5⅞99	26	81¼	81	81¼	+¼
Dillngh cv5½94	24	54	54	54	+1⅞
Diverln 9⅞s91	420	59	52½	59	+5½
Divrln cv5⅞93	10	45	40½	45	+5⅞
Dow 8.90s2000	65	102⅛	101	102⅛	+1⅛
Dow Ch 8.875s	53	102⅛	99½	101	+1
DowCh 7.75s99	7	91½	89⅞	91⅛	+1⅝
DowCh 6.70s98	20	81½	80	83½	+5½
DPF cv5½s87	9	54¾	54	54	−¾
duPont 8.45s04	169	103	101½	103	+1½
duPont 8s81	659	104⅛	101¼	102¼	+1
DukePw 13s79	380	111⅛	109½	110	+⅜
DukePw 9⅞s04	188	102¼	99½	102¼	+2¼
DukePw 8⅛s03	49	88	85	87⅞	+5⅛
DukePw 7¾s02	6	82	81⅜	82	+7
DukePw 7⅜s01	8	77	77	77	+1⅝
DukePw 7⅛s02	10	77	77	77	−4⅛
DukeP 6.85s78	10	90	89½	89½	+1¼
Duplan cv5½94	74	30	25	30	+5
DuqLt 8¼s2000	9	97	96⅜	96⅜	−¼
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	35	103½	100½	101½	+1½
DuqsnLt 3¼s58	3	53	58	58	
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	81	89	88½	89	+1
DuqsnLt 2⅞s79	12	76	75⅝	76	+2¼
East AL cv5s92	177	41½	40	40	−⅝
East A cv4⅝93	212	40⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+⅝
Eaton 7.60s96	11	81	80⅞	80⅞	
EG&G cv3½87	3	57⅞	57½	57½	+½
ElPa cv8½s95A	149	99	97¼	98⅝	+1¾
ElPaso cv8½s95	20	97	97	97	+¼
ElPaso cv6s93A	47	75	73½	75	+1½
ElPaso cv6s93	22	75	74½	74½	−1½
Englhd cv5¼97	218	78	76	76	+¼
EquitGs 9⅝s95	5	100	100	100	+5½
vlErie 3½s90f	26	10	8⅛	10	+1⅝
vlErie 3⅛s2000f	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
EssexInt 9¼75	189	100¼	99⅞	100⅛	+½
Essex cv5⅝s96	15	80	80	80	+2
Esterl cv6½95	10	51½	51½	51½	+⅝
Evans cv6¼94	568	45⅛	40½	41⅛	+⅛
Exxon 6½s98	50	85	84½	85	+3⅛
Exxon 6s97	227	81	78⅛	80⅛	+1⅛
ExxnPipe 9s04	247	105	103⅛	104⅞	+1⅞
Fairch cv4¼92	149	44¼	43⅞	44	
FalcnbM 6.85s	21	88	87	88	+1
FamlyFin 5s81	5	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	−4⅞
FamFin 4⅝s90	32	40⅛	37⅛	40⅛	+3
Farah cv5s94	22	46½	45	46½	+1½
Fedders 8⅞s94	264	63	57	62⅛	+6⅛
Fedders cv5s96	440	40	36½	38	+1⅝
FdNMt cv4⅞96	972	93¾	89	90⅛	−3
FdPac cv5s87	206	97½	93	96	+5
FedDStr 8⅞s95	5	97	97	97	+2
Flrbrd cv6⅛98	71	77	74	77	+3
Finan 10⅛s90	135	101	99⅛	101	+1
Firestne 9¼s04	22	103½	103½	103½	
Firestne 8⅛s03	69	103⅛	101⅛	102⅝	+¼
FstBkSys 6⅛79	3	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+⅛
FstChiCp 6⅛80	1	92½	92½	92½	+3½
FstChiCp 6⅛78	15	94	94	94	−1
FstIntBn 9⅝99	5	100	100	100	
FstIntBnc 9s83	10	102	102	102	−⅛
FstMt 9s75-78	151	58⅛	50	58	
FstMtge 8⅛s77	269	45	35	45	+2
FstMtg cv6⅛85	21	26	26	26⅛	−2⅜
FstNCr 7⅞s78	5	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+⅜
FstNBos 6⅛80	20	93	90⅛	90⅛	+⅛
FstNStBn 7.20s	14	91⅛	91½	91⅞	−2
Fst Pen cv7s93	412	65	62	63½	−1⅛
FstSec 10½s99	617	102½	102	102¼	+1⅛
FstUnR cv7s91	30	71¼	71¼	71¼	+1⅛
FstWisc 8½96	21	80	79⅞	80	
FstWisNB 6.80	10	78½	78½	78½	+1½
Fischb cv5⅞97	97	66⅛	61½	61½	−1
FishFd cv6⅛94	5	75	75	75	+3⅛
FlexlV cv4⅝97	84	56	55	55½	+½
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	285	106⅛	105¼	106⅛	+1⅛
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	92	102½	100	102	+1⅛
FlaPLt 8½s75	141	100¼	99⅜	100¼	
FlaPwLt 8⅛80	1	98	98	98	−1
FlyTigr 6.60s80	15	88⅛	88	88	−1
FMC cv4¼s92	121	60¼	58⅛	58½	−1½
FoodFair 4s79	2	72	72	72	
Ford Mt 9¼s94	49	106	103¼	103⅛	−⅛
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	19	97¼	96	97	+⅞
FordMt 7.40s80	130	99⅜	99	99⅛	+⅜
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	142	101	100	100⅛	−¼
FordMt 6⅛s79	53	96⅛	95½	96	−⅛
FordCrd 9⅞s81	16	105⅛	105	105	+¼
FordC 8⅞sApr	25	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	+⅞
FordCr 8⅞sNov	23	100	97½	100	+2½
FordCrd 8¼s75	232	100½	100	100½	+½
FordCrd 8.7s99	11	95	94⅞	95	+2⅞
FordCrd 8½s91	154	92	91	92	+1
FordCrd 8⅜s76	111	102½	101½	102¼	+⅜
FordCrd 8⅜s82	109	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	+½
FordCrd 7⅞s93	5	89	89	89	+⅛
FordCrd 7½s91	5	82½	82½	82½	+2½
FordCrd 7¼s79	84	97½	96⅛	97	+¼
FordCrd 7s80	13	95½	95	95½	
FordCrd 6⅞s78	26	97⅛	96½	96½	+1¼
FordCr cv4⅞98	637	64⅛	61½	62⅛	−1⅞
FordCr cv4⅝96	552	60⅛	58¼	58⅛	−1⅞
FoMcK cv6s94	58	72	70¼	72	+¼
Fruehf cv5⅝94	90	63	62	62¼	+⅜
FruehFin 8.70s	12	99⅞	99½	99 9-16	+1-32
FruehFin 7.60s	2	80	80	80	
FruehFin 7.50s	4	95	95	95	
Fuqua 9⅛s98	90	72	71	72	+⅜
Fuqualnd 7s88	1	58	58	58	+2
GACCp cv5⅞94	399	31½	27⅜	31	+3⅛
GAC PCr 12s75	999	94⅜	90⅞	94⅜	+3¼
GAC PCr 11s77	853	77⅛	72	77½	+5½
GAccept 4⅝s85	5	67	67	67	−5
GnATr cv5¼99	63	78	75⅛	77½	+2
GenCig 5⅜s87	16	71¼	71	71¼	−⅜
GenElec 8½s04	144	103½	102	103½	+2½
GenElec 7½s96	15	95⅜	94⅜	94⅞	−½
GenElec 6¼s79	25	96	95½	95¼	−⅛
GenEl 5.30s92	15	77	76½	76½	+⅛
GenElec 3½s76	6	101	97	97	+⅝
GnElCr 8⅞s82	46	104	102⅝	103⅜	+1⅛
GnElCr 8.6s85	81	102½	102½	102½	+1⅝
GnElCr 8½s96	80	102	101	101¼	−⅜
GnElCr 7½s78	57	100¼	99¼	100¼	+¼
GenElCre 7s80	74	98	96½	97	+1⅝
GnElCr 6⅞s77	11	96	96	96	+1½
GenFds 8⅞s90	105	103⅞	103½	103⅝	+1
GenFds 8⅝s75	22	101¼	100¼	100⅞	−1⅜
GenFds 7⅝s84	36	99	98½	99	+⅛
G Host cv5s88	1	44	44	44	
GenInst cv5s92	147	51½	50⅛	51½	+1½
GenIns cv4⅞85	10	51½	50	51½	+2½
GenMill 8⅞s95	6	100	100	100	
GMotAc 8⅞s99	222	101⅞	100⅛	101⅞	+1⅜
GMotAc 8¾s77	106	104½	103½	103½	−½
GnMotAc 8s93	119	96	94½	96	+2
GMotA 7.85s98	15	93	90⅛	90⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 7⅞s94	5	89⅝	89	89⅝	+⅜
GMotAc 7⅛s95	20	87½	85½	87½	+1
GMot Ac7⅛s90	3	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	
GMotAc 7¼s92	7	85	84⅛	84⅛	−1½
GMotAc 6¼s88	98	84	83	83½	+⅜
GnMotAcc 5s77	238	94½	93⅛	94¼	
GnMotAcc 5s80	38	87	86	87	−½
GMotAcc 5s80r	5	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	
GnMotAcc 5s81	75	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛	+⅜
GMotAc 4⅞s87	24	74½	74½	74½	+1⅞
GMotAc 4⅝s83	71	83	80⅛	83	+1
GMotAc 4⅝s83	313	81	79⅛	80½	+½
GMotAc 4⅝s86	111	75	73⅛	75	+2¼
GMotAc 4⅝s85	65	75½	73⅛	75½	+3⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	79	87	86⅛	87	+1
GMotAc 3⅝s75	265	98⅛	98	98⅛	+⅛
GMotCp 3¼s79	16	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+2⅛
GenPU 10⅛s80	426	101	100⅛	101	+¼
GTCal 9⅝s2000	41	102¼	101⅞	102⅛	+⅜
GenT El 9⅝s95	32	102½	102½	102	−⅛
GenT El 9⅝s99	237	100	98½	100	+1½
GenT El 8⅛s76	83	102¼	100⅛	102¼	
GenT El 6⅛s91	5	83½	81⅛	83½	+4⅞
GnTIEl cv6¼96	204	76½	75¼	76	+½
GnTIEl cv5s92	205	61	59½	60⅛	+⅜
GenTel cv4s90	76	55¼	55	55⅛	+⅜
Genesco 9¼s76	14	95	93	94½	+1½
GaPac cv5⅜94	341	105	100½	104	+3
GaPac cv5¼96	649	90	87½	89⅞	+2⅞
GaPow 11s79	701	104	101½	103½	+2½
GaPow 8⅞2000	122	84	78	83½	+7½
GaPow 8⅝s04	116	79	74	78⅛	+4⅞
GaPow 8⅝2001	296	74⅞	70	74½	+4⅞
GaPow 7⅞2003	39	71¼	69⅞	71½	+4⅛
GaPow 7⅝2001	44	65	64⅞	65	+9
GaPw 7⅝02De	34	70	66⅛	70	+6
GaPw 7½02Jly	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+4⅛
GaPow 7⅜2001	75	65⅞	62¼	65⅞	+3⅞
Goodrch 8¼s94	5	85	83½	85	+2
Goodrich 7s97	5	72	72	72	+¾
Goodyear 8.40s	60	97	94	97	+1⅞
GordnJ cv5s88	15	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+¾
Grace cv6⅛s96	161	91	89⅛	90	−1½
Grace cv4¼s90	65	62½	61	62½	+1½
Granit cv4⅞94	24	65½	64	65¼	+1¼
Granit 4⅝s87	174	31	27⅜	30⅞	+2⅛
Grant cv4¼96	1061	24⅛	20¼	23½	+3½
Grant cv4s90	94	30	23	30	+7
GtAMIs 8.75s83	186	30	21⅛	26	+5
GtAMtg7.55s79	391	27	21	26	+4
GtNoN cv4¼91	22	79⅞	78⅞	79	+3
GNRy 3⅛s90N	2	42½	42½	42½	+1⅜
GtNRy 2⅝s82	2	62½	62½	62½	+1⅞
GtWstUnit 6s87	44	61½	59⅜	59½	−1
GGiant cv4¼92	4	61	61	61	
Greyh cv6⅛90	135	84¼	83	83	−¼
Groller 9½s91	471	48½	38⅛	47½	+9½
Groller cv4¼87	121	25	23	25	+1
Grumm cv8s99	39	72⅞	72⅛	72⅛	−⅜
Grum cv4¼s92	18	46	45⅜	45⅜	−¼
GulfMO 5s56f	108	44⅛	43	43	
GulfMO 4s44B	1	36	35	35	+2
GulfOil 8½s95	140	100½	99⅞	100½	
GlfRes cv6¼91	241	103	99	99	−4
GlfStUt 2⅝s76	45	94	94	94	
GulfWn 7s03A	133	66	64	66	+2
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	600	66	62¼	65½	+3
GulfWtInd 6s88	30	64⅛	62	64⅛	+2⅛
GlfWn cv5½93	606	66½	64⅛	65½	+1½
GlfWn cv5¼87	85	74	72	73	+¾
GlfW cv5¼87A	3	74	74	74	−1
Hallibrtn 8¼81	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	+½
Hallibrt 7.95s95	12	93⅜	92	92⅛	+⅜
HamPa cv5s94	27	59⅛	58½	58½	+½
HartSMx 8½s	15	79	79	79	+5⅛
HawEl 9s2000	2	96	96	96	+1
HellerW 9⅛s89	10	95	95	95	+3½
HellerW 7⅝s80	20	87½	87½	87½	+1½
HellerW 7⅝s92	25	76½	76½	76½	+10½
HellerW 7¼s93	12	70¼	70	70	−2⅜
HelmrP cv5s87	30	191	169	191	+16
Hercls cv6½99	483	96¼	92½	95	+1½
Heubln cv4⅛97	277	64	62⅛	63	
HillsSp cv5¼88	15	40⅛	38	40⅛	+3⅛
HilmH cv5⅝95	22	58	57	58	+1
HockVal 4⅝s99	4	52⅛	52	52	+⅛
HoernW cv5s94	83	76	73	73	+2
Holidinn 9½xw	20	89	87⅝	89	+1⅝
HonyF 9.65s81	108	102	100⅛	102	+1½
HonyF 8.20s98	10	80	80	80	−1⅛
HospAffil 10s79	24	72	69	72	+4
HostInt cv5¼94	5	52	52	52	+2
HouseFin 9s76	105	103⅞	101⅛	101⅛	−2⅛
HousFin 8¼s75	211	101	100¼	100¼	
HousFin 8s84	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+¼
HouseFin 5s82	10	78	78	78	−5
HousFin 4⅝s77	4	92¼	92¼	92¼	−⅜
HouseFin 4s78	8	87	86	86	−1
HousLt cv5½s85	96	87	83⅝	85	+2
HouNG 8.85s75	23	101½	100⅞	101	+⅜
Human cv6s89	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+2⅛
IllBellTel 8s04	133	97	95	97	+2
IllBell 7⅝s2006	31	89⅞	89⅞	89½	+⅜
Ill BelT 2⅝s81	4	74	74	74	−1½
IlCenG 11¼99	2	105¼	105	105¼	+¼
IndBellT 10s14	60	110½	108	110½	+1½
IndMich 10¼s82	154	104⅛	103	104⅛	+½
IndMich 8¼s75	5	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+⅜
IndMich 6⅛s78	20	93	91½	91½	
IndNatl 7.40s81	75	88½	88¼	88¼	−¼
InlndStl 8⅞s95	5	100	100	100	
InlandSt 8¼s95	43	100	99½	99⅛	−⅛
InlandSt 3½s81	5	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+1⅛
Inslico cv9¼99	49	87	84⅞	86⅛	+1⅛
InstlInv 7⅞s80	23	26	25	26	−14
InRlak 8.80s96	10	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞	+2½
IntHarv 9s04	65	100½	97¼	100	+3
IntHarv 8⅝s95	26	95½	93⅛	95⅛	+1⅜
IntHarC 8⅛s75	163	100¼	99¾	100¼	+7-16
IntHarC 8⅛s91	28	93⅛	91⅞	93½	+1⅛
IntHarC 7⅝s93	12	79	78⅞	79	−⅞
IntHarCr 7½94	95	81	77	81	+6
IntHarCr 7s77	21	97⅛	96⅛	97⅛	
IntHarC 4⅝s81	42	79⅞	79	79⅞	+⅞
IntHarC 4⅝s79	30	83⅞	82	83⅜	+1⅛
IntMin cv4s91	383	95	86⅛	94	+5⅛
IntMultl 9⅛s96	5	90	90	90	−5
Int Pap 8.85s95	161	102	100⅛	102	+1⅛
IntPap cv4¼96	40	62	59⅞	62	+2⅛
IntSilv cv5s93	3	47⅛	46¼	47⅛	+2⅛
IntTT 11s82	358	107⅛	105⅛	107⅛	+⅜
IntTT 8.90s95	13	97	95½	97	+5½
IntTT 8.30s75	133	100½	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
IntTT 4.90s87	43	65	63	65	−1
IpcoH cv5¼89	2	51½	51½	51½	+⅛
JimWalt 8s98	66	80½	80	80½	
JimW cv5¼91	156	85	83⅛	84	+1
JohnsM 7.85s04	11	90	90	90	+7½
JoneLau 9⅞s95	38	99½	98	99	+½
JoneLau 6⅝s94	25	67	66½	67	
KaneMil 9½s90	8	85	82⅛	85	+2⅞
KimbCl 5⅞s91	4	77⅛	77	77¼	+1½
Kirsch cv6s95	29	70½	70	70	−½
Kraftco 8⅞s04	2	100	100	100	
Kresge cv6s99	889	97	94½	95½	−½
Kroger 9s95	10	97½	96	97½	+7½
Kroger 8⅞s95	53	101	100	101	+1
Kroger 8.7s98	15	91	91	91	+3
vlLSMS 3⅛97f	15	15	14	14	−1⅛
LearSieg 10s04	47	83	79⅞	83	+3¼
vlLVHT 5s84f	4	19	18	18	
LibMcN cv5s89	7	59	58¼	58¼	−2¼
LiggMy 7.60s97	10	88	88	88	+2
LiggMyer 6s92	5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+⅞
LincFtBk 8½96	10	83	83	83	+10⅛
Litton 8⅞s76	278	96	94⅛	95¼	+2¾
Litton cv3½s87	113	38⅛	37	38	+⅛
LMI Inv 6⅛s82	314	29⅛	26	28¼	+2¼
Lockhd 4⅝s76	7	90	88½	90	+4
Lockh cv4¼s92	406	35	33¼	34½	+1½
Loews 6⅞s93	323	64½	62⅛	64¼	
LomN cv5½91	82	58	57⅛	57⅛	+3⅛
Lone SG 9⅛s95	4	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+1⅜
LoneSG 8.95s99	10	94	94	94	−3
LonSln cv5⅝93	17	61	60	60½	+½
LongIsLt 9⅛82	26	105¼	103½	103½	+¼
LongILt 8⅛75	5	100¼	100¼	100¼	+⅛
Lorillrd 6⅝s93	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	
LouGE 9⅛2000	2	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+⅞
LouGE 2⅞s79	10	76¼	76¼	76¼	+2¼
LouN 2⅞s2003	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
LTV Cp 7½s77	1858	107	104½	105⅞	+7½
LTV Cp 5⅝s76	10	94½	94½	94½	+2⅛
LTV Cp 5s88	900	47⅞	45⅜	47¾	+
LykYng 11s wi	421	93	88	93	+
LykY 7½s94old	773	69	64	69	+
Lyk 7½s94new	318	68	64	67⅞	+
MacDon cv6s87	11	50	48	50	+
MackF 9⅛s90	4	91½	91½	91½	+
MackF 8⅛s77	71	98⅞	98¼	98⅞	+
MackT 7⅜s97	10	79	79	79	
Macke cv4⅞92	12	42½	42	42½	+
Macmill cv4s92	13	46½	43½	46½	+
MacyCr 7⅞77	20	97½	97¼	97⅛	+
Macy cv5s92	3	63	62	63	+
Macy cv4¼s90	6	65½	65½	65½	+1
MadSq cv6¼87	1	52½	52½	52½	
MaineC 5⅛s78	15	80	77½	80	+
MeYnkP 9.10s	63	94	91	94	+
MeYnk 7⅛s76	35	98½	97⅛	98½	+
MfrsHan 7.6s81	6	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+
MAPCO 11s75	298	101¾	100½	101¾	−
MarO 8½s2000	25	98⅜	97	98¼	+
Marcor 6½s88	47	77	73½	77	+
Marcor cv5s96	103	68	67	68	+
MarMid 7⅜s02	50	78½	78½	78½	
MartM cv6s94	210	73½	72	73½	+
MarMAI 9⅝s96	4	91	91	91	+
MdCup cv5⅛84	34	63¾	61	63¾	+
Mass EL 8⅛s75	2	100	100	100	−
MassM cv6¼91	95	58	54	58	+
MayDStCr 9s89	35	96	92	96	+
MayDCr 8⅞s76	142	101⅞	100¾	101⅜	+
McCror 10⅛85	92	75	70	75	+
McCror 7⅜s95	1340	41⅜	35¼	41¾	+
McCror 7⅜s97	548	41⅛	34¼	40⅞	+
McCror 7½s94	471	40½	34⅜	40¼	+
McCro 7½s94n	137	41	34¼	41	+
McCro cv6½92	48	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+
McCror 5½s76	128	87	82	86	+
McCrory 5s81	48	46	40⅛	44	
McDerm 8.9s84	40	103½	103	103¼	+
McDD cv4⅝91	68	55	53½	54⅛	−
McGHl cv3⅞92	11	50	49½	50	+
MeadCp 8½s95	8	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+
Medus cv5⅜88	58	68	68	68	+
Mellon 10s89	838	102	100⅛	102	+
Mellon 7.8s82	18	97½	97	97½	+
MelvS cv4⅞96	87	62	60	61⅞	+
MGM 9s92	86	80⅞	77	80⅜	+
MGM cv5s93	25	59	56⅞	58	−
MGIC 8⅞s88	256	82⅞	76⅛	82⅞	+
MGIC cv5s93	1023	55½	52½	54⅞	+
MichB 7⅜s2011	68	92⅛	90	92⅛	+
MichBT 7s2012	13	81	80¼	81	+
MichBT 6⅛s78	30	95½	94½	95½	+
MichBT 4⅜91	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+
MichCG 10⅛82	20	105½	104⅞	105½	+
MilLab cv5¼94	34	67½	65	65	
MplsStL 6s85	6	64	64	64	−
MSPSSM 4s91f	21	44⅛	43	44⅛	+
MissRvCp 8s94	75	95½	94⅞	95	−
MisRlvTr 9⅝90	49	97	96	97	+
MKT inc5½33f	44	11½	9½	11	+
MoKanT 4s90	65	35¼	33⅞	34	+
MoPac 5s2045f	321	47¼	44½	47	+1
MoP 4¾s2020f	32	45⅞	44⅜	44⅞	
MoP 4¾s2030f	64	45½	44⅜	44⅞	−1
MoPac 4¼s90	11	55½	54	54⅞	+
MoPa 4¼s2005	24	45	44⅞	45	+
MohkD cv5½94	365	23	20¼	23	+
vlMohkM 4s91f	4	45	44	44	−
Monarm 10½s	121	100¾	100⅜	100⅝	+
Monon 6s2007f	25	57	57	57	+
MtWdCr 9¼s90	34	100⅞	95	100⅞	+
MtWdCr 7⅜s88	31	83	82	82⅛	
MtWdCr 6½s87	5	76	76	76	
MtWdCr 5¼s81	26	77⅛	73	77¼	+
MtWdCr 4⅝s81	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+
MonyM cv7s90	3	71	70⅛	71	+
Morgn cv4⅝98	1198	95½	92	94⅛	−
vlMoE 3½2000f	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	−
MorNor 8⅞s95	12	95	94⅞	95	+
MtStTT 9⅞s12	159	107⅞	107	107⅛	+
MtSt TT 9s2010	183	103	101	102⅛	+
MtSt TT 7⅜s13	2	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+
MtStTT 6⅜s77	5	98½	98½	98½	+1
MtSt TT 2⅝s86	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+
Nabisco 7⅜s03	8	92	92	92	−
NatBisc 4⅝87	1	69½	69½	69½	+
NatCan cv5s93	7	60½	60½	60½	+1
Nat Cash 7.70s	24	84	78⅞	84	+
NCashR cv6s95	276	79	75	77½	+
Nat Cash 5.60s	10	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+1
NatCash 4⅝s85	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
NatCash 4⅝s87	10	59	59	59	+
NCtyL cv6¼91	40	55	54	55	+
NatDairy 3⅛76	50	94⅞	94½	94⅞	−
Nat Dist 5s83	7	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+
NDist cv4½92	81	70	68	68⅛	−
NFuelG 12⅛83	86	108	107½	108	+
NFuelG 8⅛s75	19	100¼	100¼	100¼	+
NHom cv4⅝96	299	28	26	27¼	+
Natind 10s99	11	74	73⅞	74	+

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Insurance Stocks

Academylns Grp	35	1⅜	2¼	
Allcity ns .12		4⅞	5⅜	
AmBkrInsFla .20	10	3⅝	4	
ABkrLfFla .20b	3	9¼	10	
Am Capitol .08e	66	1½	1⅞	
AmComwith Fin		2⅜	3	
AmFndrsLfe .16	6	8	9	
AmHeritagLf .30	20	12½	13	+⅛
AmIncomLf .10r		8¼	9	
AmIntlGrp .24	102	43⅜	44⅜	−¼
AmIntlRein .x4	6	32	33½	
Am Pioneer Cp s		2½	3	
Amreinsur 1.20	188	14⅜	15¼	+⅛
AmReserve .24	72	3	3½	
AmstatesLf .10e		9¼	9⅞	
AmUndrwritr .30		14½	10¼	+½
BMA Corp .58	2	10⅛	10⅝	−¼
Bnkrs SecLf .25		4¾	5¼	
Benef NatCp s		3¼	3⅝	
BenefStdA .40	17	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
BenefStdB .40	20	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
CalWsnState .60	2	10½	11½	
CarolCasity .20e		2½	2⅞	
CentennalCp .40e	70	8	8½	
ChaseNatLf .80e	244	9	10	
Chespk Lf A .24		4	4½	
Chespk Lf b .24		3⅝	4⅛	
Chubb Corp 1.40	405	31⅜	31⅝	−1¼
CoastStaCp .27		5⅛	5½	−⅛
College Univ	23	4⅝	4⅞	−⅝
Colon Lf&A .24	21	7½	7⅞	
Columbia Natl	23	3	3½	
CombInsAm .60	548	10¼	10⅝	−⅜
Conn Gen Ins .88	365	37½	38	+⅜
ContAmLife .92	5	13½	14¼	+⅛
Cotton StaLf .10e		3¾	4¼	
Criterion Ins .40	1	29½	31½	+1
Crum&Frst 1.40a	84	28¼	29⅞	−
CrumFor pf2.40		64	68	−1
DurhamLife .80b	6	20⅝	22⅛	+⅛
ERC Corp .56	8	15	17	−¼
EldrdoGEN S		¼	⅜	
EmpFirMar .20e		3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
Empire Gen	83	2⅛	2½	−¼
EmployCas .80b		18	19½	
Equl Gen Cp .40		9	11	
EquitLfelowa .50	27	13⅛	13⅝	−⅛
Farm Home Life		3¾	4¼	
farmNewWL .16	10	41⅛	43½	−½
FarmersGrp 1	97	48	47	−1¼
FidelCp Va	2	2	2¼	
Fidel Un Life .60	8	18⅛	18⅞	
FstAmFin .28	3	6¼	7¼	
FstColonyLfe .22		5⅛	5⅝	
FstExecutive Cp	32	3½	4¼	+⅛
FsFderLf .32a		5⅛	7	
First United Inc	2	⅜	⅞	
Frtune gna s		4	5	
FoundationFinl s		1	[illegible]	
Franklin Life .76	179	20½	20⅞	−⅛
Gen Reinsur .40	94	143	147	+1
GeoWashgtn Cp	12	3	3½	−⅛
GermantnIns .34	230	6	8	
GlobeLfAcc .13e	38	10½	11	−⅛
GovtEmplns .80	452	21¼	22¼	−2
GovtEmplyln wt	87	6⅞	7⅛	−1⅛
Gov Emp Lfe .20	11	28	29	−¼
Gt Equity Finl		4½	5⅛	
GtSouthrCp .52	19	10⅛	11	−⅛
Guaranty Nat		2	2½	
Hamilton Intl	20	1⅜	1⅝	
Hanoverins .50	20	7¼	7½	−⅛
HartfStmBlr 1.68	2	30⅛	31¼	−¼
Home Benef 1		19¼	20¼	−¼
HoraceMan .07e		9⅛	10⅜	
IndepLibty Lfe		1⅜	1½	
IndepLfeAcc .48	158	8	8⅜	
IndianaGrp .50	25	10	10½	−¼
Intercntl Finl	2	1	1½	
Interfincl .28	26	4⅛	5	−⅛
IntLifeHolding s		2⅛	3	
InterstateCp .20	71	3¼	4⅛	
InvestGrnty Lfe	4	9½	11	+1
InvHeritKy .10e		7⅝	8⅛	
InvInsAm .10e		1⅜	2⅛	−
JeffrsnNatLf .20	5	8	8⅛	
KansCityLfe .30e	23	24½	25⅛	−
KemperCorp .8	17	13⅜	14½	−
KyCentLfe .20	63	5⅛	5⅝	−
LibrtyNatLfe .60	222	28⅝	29⅛	−
Life Am Bost		2	2¼	
Life Ins Ga .60	11	14⅝	15⅛	
LifeInvInc .06e	12	5	5¼	
LincIncLf .40a	6	6⅛	7	−1
La Sou Life		2	2½	
LoyalAm Lfeins	216	6⅜	7⅛	
ManchLfe Cas s	8	⅞	1⅛	
ManhtnLfeCp .20	1	3⅞	4⅛	
ManhatLf In .35e	3	3¼	4	
MassGen Lfe	2	4⅛	4⅝	+
McMillen Cp .32	3	6⅛	7⅛	
MercuryGen .40	1	8¼	9	
Midw NatOh .01e		7¼	8¼	
MidwstUnLf .60r	22	8⅛	8⅝	−
ModrnAmLfe .4		2½	3	
ModrnSCL .10e		1⅜	2	
MonarchCap .72e	124	11⅜	12⅛	
MonumentCp .48	68	12⅛	12⅜	
MotClAmIns .14	1	3	3⅜	
Mut Sav Ins .40e		7⅞	7⅞	−1
NN Corp 1.28	26	14⅛	15¼	
NatLifeFla .05e	20	3¼	3½	+
natOldLine .24	64	3⅛	3⅝	
NatRetrveLf .50		9½	10	
NatSecurins s		3	4	
NatWestn Life	5	3¼	3½	
Nationwide A .25	203	8⅞	9¼	+1
NationwideLf .55		26	27	
North cent	5	2⅞	3⅜	
Noreast Hart .88		9⅛	10⅛	
NorNatLfe .12e		2	2⅜	
NowstNatLfe .55	49	14⅞	15⅜	
Occident Lf .02e	7	2⅝	3⅛	
Oh Casualty 1.16	2	35	35⅜	
OldRepInt .70a	9	20¼	21	−
PeerlessIns .50	1	7⅞	8⅝	
Penn Life	112	½	⅞	
PiedmtMan .24	240	3⅛	4⅜	
PreferdRisk .16e	3	8	8½	+1
Pres Life		⅝	2⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .32	7e	9⅝	9⅞	
ProvLfeND .25e		9	9⅜	+1
ProvcLfe Acc .56	16	31½	33⅛	
Reliable Life .80	270	14⅜	15⅜	
RepNatLfe .25	108	3⅛	3⅝	−
StPaulCos .72	66	24⅜	25⅛	−
SecurALfe .20r		5	5⅜	
SecurConn Lfe	242	5½	6⅛	
SecurLfeGa s	1	10⅛	11½	+
So Caro Ins .40	21	9	9⅝	
SouUnAla .10e	7	3¼	3⅝	
SouthandFin .30	33	12	12½	−
Sowstrn Lfe .92	60	27¼	27⅝	
SovereignCp .p5e	16	4¼	5⅛	−
StdLifeIndna .25	22	8⅜	9⅛	−
StdSec Life		5⅜	6¼	−
Statesm Grp .19r		5⅜	5⅞	
Surety Finl .06		2⅛	2⅝	
ThomJeffLf .10e		3¼	4⅛	
TimeHoldins .50	9	9⅝	10⅛	
Transport Life	41	3⅛	3½	+
UnitFireCas .85e	1	14	15	
Unicoa		18¼	19¼	
UnitFireIns .50		4⅛	[illegible]	
Unit Guaranty	59	6½	6⅞	
UnitLibrtyLfe 1e		4¼	5	
UnitSav Life	20	2¼	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	15	8⅜	8⅝	−
Vico Corp	75	1⅛	1½	−
WestnCasSur .68	3	14⅞	15⅞	−
WetnstaLfe .25a	1	8	8¾	−
Windsor Lfe	19	2	3	
WiscNatLife .58		15½	17⅛	
Zenith Nat Ins	101	1½	2	−
Zenith United	1	2	2½	



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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NatInd cv5¼s88	455	51½		54	+3¾
Nat Lead 5⅝s88	5	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
NRurUt 10½s81	35	106	105⅛	105⅛	-⅝
Nat Steel 8s95	25	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	+¼
NatSteel 4⅝s89	1	67	67	67	-⅜
NatSteel 3⅞s86	15	63⅞	63⅞	63¼	+¼
NatSteel 3⅛s82	4	66⅛	66⅛	66½	+1
NCNB 8.40s95	1	86	86	86	+3
NCNB 7⅛s97	15	76	75	75¼	+1½
NE Mer 8.85 99	10	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+12
NEngTT 8¾s	282	99⅜	97⅛	97	+1⅜
NEngTel 8.20s	130	95½	94	95⅛	+1
NEngTT 8s03	25	96	92½	96	+4½
NEngTT 7⅛s07	28	85	83⅛	85	+½
NEngTT 6⅝s79	84	97	94	97	+2
NJ BellT 9.35s	35	105	104½	105	+¼
NJ Bell 7¾s13	31	91½	91	91⅛	+½
NJ Bell 7¼s11	15	88	87⅞	87⅞	+2⅜
NJ Bell 6⅛s78	30	96½	96	96½	+1⅛
NJ Bell 3⅛s88	8	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+1⅛
NYBkSv 10s81	344	104½	102⅝	102⅝	+¾
NYCen 6s80f	42	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
NYCen 6s90f	15	56	55	56	+7
NYC 5s2013f	70	4⅛	3⅞	4	
NYC 4½s2013f	32	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+¾
NYCen 4s98f	162	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+1⅛
NYCH 3½s97f	2	19½	19½	19½	+½
NYLS 3½s97f	4	7	7	7	
NYCL 3½s98r	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
NYM 3½s98r	24	20	19¾	20	
NYChStL 3½s80	42	75	75	75	-4
NYNH 4½s22f	280	2	1⅞	1⅞	+½
NYNH 4s07f	8	7½	7½	7½	
NYNH 4½s73f	30	21	21	21	+⅞
NYSEG 10.6s83	9	107¼	107⅛	107¼	+¾
NYS EG 8½s75	110	100⅝	100	100¼	+¾
NYTel 9¼s2010	122	105	103	104	+2
NY Tel 9s14	395	103½	101⅛	102	
NYTel 8.30s12	55	97½	97	97	+1
NYTel 8s2008	206	95½	92	94	+2
NYTel 7¾s2006	23	90½	90⅛	90⅛	-1½
NYTel 7⅜s2011	13	85¼	85¼	85¼	+1½
NYTel 4½s91	13	66	65⅛	65⅛	
NYTel 4⅝s93	15	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	+3⅜
NYTel 3s89	5	56½	56½	56½	+5¼
NYTel 2¾s82	30	72½	70	72	+½
NiagM 12.6s81	308	109½	107⅛	109⅝	+1⅞
NiagMP 4⅝s87	22	59½	59⅞	59⅞	+1¼
NL Ind 7½s95	25	84½	83⅞	83¼	-1¼
NorW 4.85s2015	6	50	50	50	+3⅜
NorfX&Wn 4s95	15	54½	53	54½	+½
NorlinMus 9s88	17	80	80	80	+5½
NoAMtg 5½s79	111	63⅛	61⅞	61⅞	-1⅝
NorAPh cv4s92	41	50½	50	50½	+½
Nor Cen 5s74f	35	29¾	29¾	29¾	+1¼
NorIlG 8½s76	7	103	103	103	+1⅞
NorNG 9½s90	89	102	101	101	-7½
Nor Nat G 8s91	10	89⅛	89⅛	87⅛	+¾
Nor N.G 7⅝s92	3	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+⅞
NorNG 5⅛s79	5	88	88	88	
NorNG 4⅞s77	1	93	93	93	+5
NorPac 4s84	2	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
NorPac 4s97	9	52⅛	51⅞	52⅛	+3⅛
NorPac 4s97r	1	50	50	50	
NorPac 3s2047	30	34½	34	34¼	+¼
NoPac 3s2047r	17	33¼	33¼	33¼	
NorStaP 5s90	4	65	63⅞	65	+2⅞
NorStaP 4⅝s91	6	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+1⅜
NorStaP 2¾s75	10	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	-⅜
NorStaP 2⅝s79	10	77	77	77	+8
Northp cv4⅞s87	1	65	65	65	-2
Nwstind 7⅛s94	12	76½	76⅛	76½	
NwnBell 10s14	53	110½	108⅞	110½	+2
NwnBell 7⅞s11	57	93	91⅛	92½	+1¾
NwnMu cv6s91	2	61	61	61	+2
Norton Co 9s95	5	94½	94½	94½	+1
NortSim 9¼s99	5	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+1⅛
NortSim 6s98	12	67⅞	64	67⅞	+5½
OakInd cv4⅝s87	28	54	43½	54	+6
OccidP cv7½s96	910	89	87	88¾	+⅞
Ogden cv5s93	48	63	61½	62½	+½
OhBellT 7⅞s13	197	92⅝	91	92⅛	+1
OhBellT 7⅛s11	41	89	86	89	+4
OhioEd 10s81	120	109½	105½	109½	+4¼
Ohio Ed 2¾s75	10	98 17-32	98 17-32	98 17-32	17-32
OhioPw 12½s81	47	109¾	103½	108¾	+2⅜
OhioPw 10⅛s82	205	103⅝	100	103⅜	+3½
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	10	96	95	96	+1½
Ohio Pw 6⅝s79	10	90	88	90	+2
Ohio Pw 6½s77	15	93½	92⅝	93¼	-¾
Oneida cv5½s88	8	57	55½	57	
OticEl cv6⅛s95	24	84	82	84	+3
Outlet cv5½s86	8	63	62	63	+1
OwenIll 9.35s99	7	103	102½	102½	+½
OwenIll cv4½s92	66	77	76	77	+1½
PacGE 9.85s82	160	107¾	106⅛	107¼	-¼
PacGE 9⅝s06	193	106	104⅞	105⅞	
PacGE 9⅛s06	150	103	101½	103	+1
PacGE 8⅞s02	111	101¼	99⅛	100¼	+¾
PacGE 8s02	49	94½	92	94½	+2⅜
PacGE 7⅞s05A	7	88½	87	88½	+1½
PGE 7⅞s05ZZ	17	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+2½
PacGE 7⅞s04	5	85⅛	85½	85½	+½
Pac G&E 5s89	11	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	-1⅛
Pac G&E 5s91	37	69⅞	67⅞	69⅞	+1⅞
Pac GE 4½s86	2	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+⅛
Pac GE 4½s90	9	63	63	63	+⅜
Pac GE 4½s93	2	63	63	63	+1
PGE 4½s96 JJ	38	61	60⅛	60⅞	-⅝
Pac GE 4⅛s95	2	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	
Pac GE 3⅞s78	47	87	86	87	+1½
Pac GE 3⅝s85	2	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+2⅞
Pac GE 3½s82	3	71	71	71	+5
PGE 3⅛s84 X	10	65	65	65	
Pac G&E3s77	22	88½	83	88½	+½
Pac G&E 3s79	33	82	80	80	-1
Pac GE 2⅞s80	6	75½	74	74	
PacNwTl 8⅞s08	287	101	99⅝	100¼	+¼
PacNwTl 8⅛s10	78	100¼	98	100⅛	+3½
PacNwTel 7s79	22	99	97¾	99	+2
Pac SWA 6s87	4	60	60	60	+1
PacT&T 9⅛s11	253	106⅞	105	105	+½
PacT&T 9⅛s04	174	104	102	103½	
PacT&T 9.1s84	129	105½	104½	106	-⅛
PacT&T 9s81	68	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+¼
PacT&T 8¾s05	207	101½	98⅞	100	+⅛
PacTT 8⅝s05	76	100⅛	98⅛	100⅛	+1½
PacT&T 7.8s07	15	93⅛	89⅛	90⅛	+¾
PacT&T 7⅝s09	22	89½	88	89½	+1⅛
PacT&T 7¼s80	58	100½	99½	100½	+2
PacT&T 7¼s08	60	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	-⅜
PacT&T 6⅝s79	17	97⅛	97	97⅛	+⅜
PacT&T 4⅝s88	34	68⅛	68	68⅛	+⅛
PacT&T 3⅝s91	5	55	55	55	-1½
PacT&T 3¼s78	8	87⅛	87	87⅛	+⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s83	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+2¼
PacT&T 3⅛s97	5	60	60	60	
PacT&T 2⅞s85	29	62	61⅞	62	+2⅞
PAA 11¼s86	1028	79	76	79	+3
PAA 11⅛s86	544	78½	74½	77¾	+1¾
PAA cv7½s98	1204	65	55	55⅛	+⅛
PAA cv 5¼s89	2977	31	26	26⅛	-1⅞
PAA cv 4⅞s79	22	66⅛	64⅞	66⅛	+3¼
PAA cv 4½s84	105	40½	35½	36½	-1¼
PAA cv 4½s86	2235	28	23¾	24⅜	-1⅜
Paprcf cv5¼s94	6	52½	52	52	+3
VlPennC 6½s93f	11	55	55	55	+2⅜
PennDx cv6s82	35	68	66	68	+3⅞
Penney 9s99	60	103	100⅞	103	+2
Penney 8⅝s95	67	102	100¼	102	
PennyF 9.45s81	111	105¾	103	105⅞	+1⅝
PennyF 5⅝s87	2	69	69	69	+2
PennyF 4½s84	9	68¼	68¼	68¼	-2¼
PennCo cv9s94	79	97	95½	96½	+⅛
PennPL 10⅛s82	60	105⅝	105	105	-½
PennPwL1 3s75	5	97	96⅞	97	
VlPa RR 4⅛s81f	22	11	11	11	
VlPa RR 4⅛s84f	46	10½	10⅛	10⅛	-1⅜
V PaRR 3⅛s85f	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	214	101	99⅞	100½	+⅞
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	7	88¾	88⅜	88¾	-¼
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	16	82	79¼	82	+4½
Penzoil 7⅝s88	39	80⅛	77⅛	80⅛	+3⅞
Pennzl cv5¼s96	123	70⅛	67¾	70	+3
Pepsico 8⅝s81	73	102	101½	102	+1
Pepsi cv4¾s96	166	95	90½	95	+4
Pfizer 9⅛s99	5	100	100	100	+5
Pfizer cv4s97	329	83½	81½	83	+1¾
PhelpsD 7⅞s78	45	99½	98	98	-1
Phila BW 5s74f	7	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
Phil BW 4½s77f	19	29⅜	28	29⅜	+5⅜
Phila El 11s80	131	105⅝	105	106	+¾
Phila El 9s95	91	95	92⅞	95	+2⅜
Phila El 8⅞s76	133	102	99⅞	101	+½
PhilaEl 8½s04	86	88⅛	83½	88⅛	+4⅛
Phila El 8¼s96	7	86	83¼	86	+3½
Phila El 8s75	358	100¼	99½	100¼	+½
PhilEl 7⅝s2000	30	79	78	79	+½
Phila El 7⅛s98	9	75¾	72⅛	75¾	+4½
PhilaEl 7⅛s99	49	79	75½	79	+4
PhilEl 7⅜s2001	14	74½	74	74	
Phila El 6⅛s97	40	67½	66	67½	+4
Phila El 5s89	17	63⅛	62	63⅛	+1⅛
Phila El 4½s94		251⅛	51⅝	51⅞	+4⅝
Phila El 3⅛s88	5	52	52	52	+⅜
Phila El 3⅛s83	17	63½	61	63⅛	+7½
Phila El 3⅛s85	14	56	56	56	+2
PhilMor 8⅞s04	1	100	100	100	+2
PhilMo 8.85s82	50	103	102⅞	103	+1½
PhilMor 6⅛s93	5	81	81	81	+⅞
Philip In 10s77	39	92⅞	89	92⅞	+3⅜
PhilP 7⅝s2001	19	91½	89⅞	91½	+2⅞
Pillsby 8⅝s95	15	98	98	98	+3⅞
Pillsby cv4⅞s89	35	84	83⅜	84	+2
PionNG 9⅝s75	45	101	100¼	101	+¼
PionNG 9⅝s82	50	105⅛	104½	104⅝	-⅜
PCC&SL 5s75f	28	21½	19⅞	21½	+6¼
Pittston cv4s97	181	52	50	52	
PlantPL 3⅛s86	6	65	65	65	-3½
PotEIP 10¼s81	8	105½	105	105	-½
PotEIP 9⅛s05	77	101¾	99⅞	101	+1
PotEIP 8⅛s09	10	87⅛	87½	87⅞	+¾
PotEIP 7⅜s07	15	80	79¼	80	+¾
PPG Ind 9s95	12	100	100	100	
ProctG 7s2002	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+2⅛
PubSvCol 8¾s	10	97¼	97	97	
PubSEG 12s04	99	111⅞	111	111½	-⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
PubSEG 9s95	47	100½	94⅛	100	+10⅛
PubSEG 8½s04	1	89	89	89	
PubSEG 4⅝s77	13	92⅞	92⅛	92⅜	+½
PubSEG 3⅛s75	15	97⅞	96⅞	97⅞	+1⅛
PubSEG 2⅞s79	25	78½	78	78	+2⅛
PubSvIn 9⅛s81	9	106¼	106	106¼	+¼
PubSvIn 7⅛s01	2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+¼
PugetSd 10⅜s83	63	105⅞	104½	105⅞	+1⅜
Pullman 5⅝s97	10	75	75	75	+5
Pullm Tr 10s85	25	106	104	106	+2
PullmTr 8⅜s85	31	96	95⅛	95¼	-3⅛
Purex cv4⅛s94	71	63	61½	62	+1
RCA 10.20s92	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
RCA 9¼s90	5	101½	101½	101½	+½
RCA 9s75	194	101	100½	100⅞	+⅜
RCA cv 4½s92	247	57	55⅛	57	+1⅛
Ramad cv8s95	25	73⅛	72½	72½	+¼
Ramad cv5s96	301	40⅛	35⅛	40⅛	+4⅛
RapAm 7⅝s85	249	51⅞	45	51⅞	+4⅞
RapAms97 7s94	313	43½	39	43½	+4⅛
RapAm72 7s94	743	42⅛	39⅞	42⅛	+3⅛
RapidAm 6s88	1023	40	36¼	39⅛	+2⅞
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	62	87½	84⅞	87½	+3
Reeves cv4s91	73	57	53	57	+4⅞
RelianGp 9⅞s98	142	71⅜	66½	71⅜	+5¼
RelianGp 9⅞s99	366	71	65⅞	70⅛	+3⅛
RepMt cv7½90	36	49⅞	48	48½	+½
Rep Stl 8.90s95	3	95	95	95	
Rover cv5⅛s92	78	57½	55	56	
Roxnd 8.95s95	2	90	90	90	-2
RayM cv4⅞s91	57	56	55	55⅞	+⅛
Rey Tob 7⅝s94	38	94⅞	93½	93⅞	+⅛
Reyn Tob 7s99	24	84⅛	83	84	+1
RiegelT cv5s93	82	50½	43½	50½	+1⅛
RochGE 10⅜s83	5	105	105	105	
rochGE 4⅞s77	7	92	92	92	+2
RochT cv4⅝s94	12	68	67½	67½	+1½
RockInt 8⅛s95	2	87½	87½	87½	+4½
Rockin cv4⅞s87	10	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+⅛
Rockin cv4⅞s91	46	57	55⅝	56	
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	12	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
RyderS 11⅛s90	136	102	97½	100	+2½
Ryder Sy 10s94	6	85	85	85	+⅞
RyderS 9⅛s92	82	94	91⅛	94	+4
RyderS 8⅝s92	25	73	73	73	+7
SLSF 5s2006f	98	47	45½	47	+1⅛
SfLcoSF 4s97	5	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	-¼
StReg cv4⅞s97	132	80¼	78½	79	-1⅛
Sanders cv5s92	23	38⅞	38	38⅞	+½
SaFeIn cv6⅛s98	209	95½	92	92½	-4½
SaulRIEs 8⅛s80	265	66⅞	51½	51½	-12
SavnhEl 8½s75	5	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	60	93	92	93	+2
SCM Cp 7⅛s88	10	74	74	74	+1⅞
SCM cv 5⅛s88	115	66	65	65	-3
ScottP 8⅝s2000	5	101½	101½	101½	+⅜
Seab AL 3s80	1	70	70	70	-5
Seagrm 7⅛s78	82	99½	97½	99½	+2½
Searle 8.70s95	10	100	100	100	
Searle 7⅛s80	40	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+1⅝
Sears R 8⅝s95	94	103¼	102	103	+1
Sears R 8⅛s76	221	102⅞	101¼	102½	+1⅛
Sears R 6⅛s93	24	86	85½	86	+3
Sears R 4⅝s83	101	85⅛	82⅛	85	+3
SearsR Ac 5s82	31	85¼	82¼	85¼	+3¼
SearsAc 4⅞s77	10	93¾	93¾	93¾	+1⅝
SeatrnL cv6s94	781	29⅛	26	26¼	-1⅛
ShellO 8⅛s2000	9	100½	99	100	+1
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	5	75	75	75	
Sher W9.45s99	9	102¼	102¼	102¼	
SherW cv6⅛s95	45	95	92	92	-4½
Signal 8.85s94	120	95½	91⅛	94⅞	+2⅞
Sinclair 4.60s88	18	73	73	73	-1½
Sinclr cv4⅞s86	32	133½	125	133½	+2½
Singer 8⅛s76	189	99½	99	99	-⅜
Singer 8s99	398	73	70⅞	72¼	+1¼
Skil Cp cv5s92	23	46	44	46	+1¼
Smith AO 10¼	4	97	97	97	
SmitKn 8.15s84	70	101½	100¾	101	-¼
Socony 2½s76	13	94½	94⅛	94⅛	+1⅞
SohioBP 9⅛s99	45	107	105	107	+3⅛
SoCenBl 10s14	98	110	109½	110	+1
SoCenBl 8¼s04	37	97½	96	96⅝	+1⅝
SoCenBl 8¼s13	29	97	90¼	90¼	-6
SoCenBl 7⅜s12	21	85⅞	84⅞	86⅞	+⅜
SoCenBel 6⅛s	22	99⅛	96⅛	99⅛	+⅜
SoBell TT 9.05s	136	103¼	102	103½	+1
SoBellTel 8s14	95	96	92⅞	96	+1½
SoBellTel 7⅛s13	5	90	90	90	+1½
SoBellTel 7.60s	20	92	90	92	+2
SoBellTel 7s78	13	98½	98½	98½	+¾
SoBell TT 3s79	27	83	81½	82	+½
SoBellT 2⅞s87	31	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	-5⅛
So BellT 2⅛s85	12	60¼	60	60¼	+¼
SoCalE cv3⅛s88	23	79	79	79	+1
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	36	105	103⅛	105	
SoCntGs 9⅛s95	40	101	96⅞	101	+3
SoNGas 9⅛s76	58	103½	102¼	103½	+½
SoNGas 7.70s91	5	79	79	79	-1
SoNEngT 9⅛s10	113	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	12	94	94	94	
SoP acl⅛s81	13	72½	72½	72½	+⅜
S PacOr 4⅝s77	31	92½	91½	92½	-⅛
S PSFT 3⅛s75	5	97 9-16	97 9-16	97 9-16	+1 5-32
SouthRy 5s94	17	61⅞	61⅛	61⅞	+2⅞
Sw BelTel 8⅜s	142	102	100⅛	101⅞	+⅛
SwBellT 8⅛s14	140	97⅛	96	97⅛	+2⅛
SwBellT 7⅛s	6	98½	90½	90½	-1½
SwBellT 7⅜s13	8	90	90	90	+3
SwBellT 7⅜s12	44	87⅛	86	87⅛	+1¼
SwBellT 7s78	41	100	98½	99	+⅜
SwBellT 6⅛s	14	83½	82⅛	83½	+1½
SwBellT 5⅝s79	12	96	94⅛	96	+1
Sw PS 8⅝s75	15	100½	100	100	-⅛
SperryRd 8.20s	10	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+3⅛
Sprag cv4⅝s92	119	47	42½	46	+4
StBrand 9⅛s04	4	102	102	102	
StBrand 7⅛s01	17	84	83	84	-4
StBrand 6⅛s93	12	80⅞	80⅛	80⅞	+⅞
StdOilCal 7s96	18	88¼	88⅛	88¼	+⅛
St O Cal 5⅛s92	30	78⅛	78	78⅛	+⅛
St O Cal 4⅛s83	25	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+1½
StdOilnd 9.7s89	1717	101⅞	100⅛	101	-½
StOilInd 9.2s04	55	106½	105	106½	+½
Std OilInd 6s91	77	82½	81	81	
Std OilInd 6s98	110	80	77⅞	80	+2⅞
StOilOh 4⅞s82	70	81½	79⅞	79⅞	-1⅛
StOOh 8⅛s2000	75	99⅞	98	98⅞	+3⅛
StOilOh 7.68s99	43	89	86⅛	86½	+4½
St OilOh 4⅛s82	12	78	77	78	+2⅛
Std Packg 6s90	32	48	43	43	+5½
StPkg cv5⅛s90	119	45⅛	41½	45⅛	+3½
StPr ducv6⅛s90	63	68	66	66½	-½
Standex cv5s87	30	63	61	62	+7
StaMutInv 9s80	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	-5⅛
Stokely 8s98	23	85	83½	85	+5

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Storer cv4½s86	28	61⅛	59	61	+2
SuavSh cv5s97	79	40	35½	40	+5
SunOil 8⅛s2000	15	100	98	100	+3⅛
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	5	100½	100½	100½	+⅛
SunsM cv6⅛s89	68	92	88¼	92	+4¼
SutroMtg 6⅛s82	97	52½	51	52	
SwiftCo 7⅛s78	6	98	98	98	
Sybron 7⅛s94	3	86	86	86	+6
Sybron cv4⅞s87	15	63½	62⅛	63½	+2½
Talcott 9⅛s76	11	93½	93⅛	93½	
TalcotN cv6s94	130	42½	40½	41	
Talley 8⅛s97	1	66	66	66	-10
Tandy 10s94	122	85	82	84	+4
Tandy 6⅛s78	12	89	88	88	
Tappn cv5⅛s94	43	43⅛	42⅛	43	
Teledy 10s84	963	80⅛	75	80	+5
Teledy 7⅞s94	5	67½	67½	67½	
Teledy 7s99	39	58⅞	55⅞	57	-2
Teledy cv3⅛s92	53	43½	42¾	43	-¼
Talex Cp 9s96	1904	31½	27	28	+2
Tenneco 9s78	114	103⅛	101⅛	103	+¾
Tenneco 9s94	63	100	95	100	+6
Tenneco 8⅝s75	289	101	100	100¼	+¼
Tenneco 7s93	37	77	75	77	+2
Tennco cv6¼s92	90	90	87⅛	89	-1½
Tenneco 6s79	149	90⅛	89¼	90¼	+2¼
TVA 9⅛s95	56	109⅝	109	109⅝	+¾
TVA 8⅛s75	72	101	100½	101	+⅛
TVA 8.10s79	124	103⅞	102⅝	103¼	+1⅛
TVA 8.05s99	226	98⅛	97	98⅛	+1½
TVA 8.05s99r	9	98⅛	98	98⅛	
TVA 7⅛s98C	17	95	94	94	+¾
TVA 7.70s98	28	94⅛	92	94⅜	+2¼
TVA 7.40s97D	31	91⅛	90⅛	91	+1⅛
TVA 7.35s97B	171	90	89⅛	89⅝	-⅛
TVA 7.35s97Br	12	98⅛	90	90	
TVA 7.35s97C	81	91	89	90⅞	+1⅝
TVA 7.35s97Cr	20	91	89	91	
TVA 7.35s98A	42	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛	-¼
TVA 7.35s98B	153	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛	+¼
TVA 7⅛s76	68	102	101	102	+2
TVA 7⅛s76r	5	101½	101½	101½	
TVA 7s77	66	88⅛	86⅛	87	+⅛
TVA 7s97r	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	201	97	93½	94	
Texaco 7⅛s2001	78	94⅛	93	94⅛	+1⅜
Texaco 5⅛s97	40	76	73½	76	+1
TexasCo 3⅛s83	2	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+⅛
TexInd 7⅛s92	17	65	64	66	+2
Tex Pac 5s2000	3	53	53	53	-½
Texfl cv4⅜96	113230		29¼	29⅝	+⅛
Textron 8.60s75	20	100	100	100	+13-32
Tho RW 5⅛s86	25	70	70	70	-½
TXdeM cv5⅛s91	8	111	111	111	+11
ToledoEd 10s82	98	106	105	105⅝	+¼
ToledoE 9s2000	2	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+6⅞
TrailmF 7⅛s78	46	94	94	94	+4
Trane cv4s92	73	56½	54⅞	55	+½
TWA 11s86	46	92	88	92	+3⅛
TWA 10s85	29	86⅛	85½	86⅛	+2⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
TWA 6½s78f	1366	68⅛	61½	66⅛	+7⅛
TWA cv5s94	800	40	37½	37⅛	+1½
TWA cv4s92	437	32⅛	30⅛	31⅞	+1⅜
TranFin 7⅛s91	24	80⅛	76	80⅛	+3⅛
Travler 8.70s95	52	100	98	100	+⅛
TriSoMtg 7⅛s80	7	58	55	55	
TriSoMt cv7s92	5	36	36	36	+3½
TucsonGs 8⅛s	21	82⅛	81¼	82⅛	+2⅛
TucsonG 7.65s	5	80½	80½	80½	+½
TylerCp cv5s93	14	68	68	68	+1½
UGI Cp 8⅛s75	142	100½	100	100¼	+¼
UnCarb 5.30s97	42	73⅞	73	73⅞	+⅞
UnCorp cv7s89	5	69	67	69	+3½
UnCorp cv6s88	2	54½	54½	54½	+⅛
UnOCal 8⅛s82	167	103	101½	102½	+½
Un OCal 8⅛s76	171	101⅞	101	101⅝	-⅛
Un OCal 6⅛s98	20	77	76⅛	77	
UnOCal 4⅜s36	6	71	71	71	-1¼
UPacC cv4⅛92	16	108½	108½	108½	-11½
Un Pac 8⅛s85	3	104¼	103⅛	104¼	-¼
Un Pac 7.20s76	23	101½	100⅛	100⅞	-¼
Un Pac 2½s91	4	46	46	46	+⅛
Uniroy cv5⅛s96	321	56	55	55⅛	-½
UnAirL cv5s91	115	63⅛	63	63½	+⅛
U AirL cv4⅛s92	66	52	50	51	-1
UAirc cv5⅛s91	134	70⅛	68	69	
UnAirc 4⅛s88	3	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+1½
UAirc cv4⅛s92	167	62	59½	60	-1
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	457	64	57	62	-⅛
Un Brnd 6⅛s88	141	51⅛	45	51½	+1⅛
U Bran cv5⅛s94	605	40⅛	35	39	-2
UnGasC 5⅛s80	2	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+5⅛
UnGasC 4⅛s77	39	94½	93½	94½	+1
UnGas P 10⅛s	51	96	90	96	+6
UnGasP 8⅝s87	31	77	76	76	+1¼
UnGasP 5⅝s80	10	78	77½	73	+½
UnGasP 5s78	1	85½	85½	85½	+⅛
UnJorBk 7.95s	15	90½	90½	90½	
UnMrch 9⅛s95	31	93	92	93	+2⅛
UnMrch cv4s90	225	50¼	49	49¾	+½
U Nuclr cv5s88	157	54	52⅞	53¼	+⅞
US Hm cv5⅛96	448	41	36	41	+4⅛
US Ind 7⅛s97	39	66	63½	66	+2½
US Leasg 7.65s	5	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+⅞
US Ply 4⅛s80	25	62¼	62¼	62¼	+1⅛
US Stl 7⅛s2001	28	93	91⅛	92½	+1
US Steel 4⅛s96	473	65	63⅛	64½	+1½
US Steel 4⅛s86	63	76	73⅛	76	+2⅞
US Steel 4s83	32	76	74⅞	76	+1½
UnX Ut 9⅛s75	61	100⅛	100½	100⅝	-⅛
UnitUtil cv5s93	78	67⅛	65⅛	67	+2
UtahPL 10⅛s83	5	106¼	106¼	106¼	+¾
UV Ind cv5⅛s93	204	69	65	67⅛	+2⅛
UV Ind 5⅛s95	38	54	52	54	+4
VerYNuc 9⅛s98	82	100	94	100	+5
VaEIP cv3⅛s86	12	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+½
VaE Pw 3⅛s82	11	67	66⅛	67	+⅛
VaEIPw 3s78	17	84⅛	81⅛	84⅛	+3½
VirgRy Inc6s08	2	61	61	61	+⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Vira Ry 3s95	3	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
Wabash 7⅛s77	10	99½	98½	98½	+1
Wabash 4⅛s91	1	47	47	47	-4
Walgrn cv5⅛s91	69	62½	62	62½	+1½
WallM cv6⅛s91	10	62	62	62	+1½
Wash G 8⅝s75	35	100½	100	100½	
WconU cv5⅛s93	27	46½	45½	46½	
vlWShr 4s2361f	10	8½	8⅛	8⅛	-1⅛
vlWShr 4s2361r	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
WnAccop 9⅛s79	10	102	100½	102	
WnArL cv5⅛s93	275	77½	69	71	-5⅛
WnBncp 7⅛s82	6	94½	94	94	-½
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	57	100½	99½	100⅛	+1½
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	23	92½	92	92	+4⅞
WU Cp 10⅛s97	513	80	70	79⅛	+7⅛
WU Cp cv5⅛s97	927	43	38½	43	+4½
WnUnT 8.45s56	156	74	63	72	+12
WnUnT 8.10s98	61	63	55	63	+9½
WnUnT 7.90s97	199	64	57	64	+7
WnUnTel 6⅛s89	84	54⅛	50⅛	54⅛	+4⅛
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	3	50	48⅛	50	+9
WnUn Tel 5s97	11	41½	40	41⅛	+1½
WestgCre 8⅛s	44	71	71	71	
WestgCre 7.60s	10	68	68	68	
WestgCre 7.20s	59	91⅛	90	90⅛	+⅛
WestgEl 8⅝s95	389	92	90	92	+1⅛
WestgEl 5⅛s92	36	65	64⅞	64⅞	
Weyrh 8⅛s2000	8	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	-½
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	139	101⅛	101	101⅛	+⅛
Weyerh 7.65s94	55	95	92	95	+1
Weyerh 5.20s91	13	75½	75½	75½	+1
Whirl 3⅛s80	3	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	-5⅛
WhitCn cv5⅛s92	185	62½	59⅛	62½	+2½
WhlIM cv5⅛s93	50	54⅛	53	53⅛	-⅛
Whittkr 10s88	41	76	73	75½	+2½
Wickes cv6s79	13	81	81	81	+⅛
Wickes cv5⅛s94	214	50⅛	47	50	+½
WillRs cv5⅛s89	46	75⅛	74	75⅛	+3⅛
Wms Cos 11s81	89	106⅛	105	106⅛	+1⅛
Wis Cen 4s2004	6	43	42	43	+⅛
WisEIP 2⅞s76	3	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+⅞
WiscTel 8s14	32	95⅛	93	95⅛	+1⅜
Wilco cv4⅛s93	43	65⅛	63⅞	65⅛	+2½
Woolwrth 9s99	593	89⅛	87⅛	89⅞	+2
Woolwth 7⅛s96	166	75⅛	75	75⅛	+⅛
Wyly cv7⅛s95	190	33⅛	31	33⅛	+2⅛
Xerox 8.2s82	232	102⅛	101⅞	102	-⅛
Xerox cv6s95	347	108½	105½	106	-2⅛
YngSh 10½s2000	37	96⅛	83	94	+5
Zapata cv4⅛s88	89	70	67½	70	+1½
Zapat cv4⅛s88B	14	70	68	68	-1⅞
Zapat cv4⅛s88C	100	70⅛	65½	68	-1½
Zayre Cp 8s96	207	61	57	61	+8
Zayre cv5⅛s94	197	42	43	41⅛	+⅛
Zurn cv5⅛s94	30	59⅛	59	59⅛	+⅛

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Australia 5s78	1	97	97	97	
Brazil 8⅛s87	1	84	84	84	+1
Chile 3s73f	4	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Cuba 4⅛s77f	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
EuropC 8⅛s79	20	102⅛	102	102	
Ital C Con 3s77	8	96	96	96	
ItalRep 3s77	1	96	96	96	
viKreu 5s52xf	8	4	3⅛	4	-⅛
Mexico 8⅛s77	19	73⅛	73	73⅛	+4
Mexico 6⅛s80	1	85½	85½	85½	
N Zeal 6⅛s79	6	95	95	95	+1
Nova Scot 9s76	18	101	100⅛	101	+1
Poland 8s50xf	2	42	42	42	-½
QuebecPr 8s73	5	96	96	96	

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Feb. 11, 1975	5.76	4.04	—
Feb. 13	5.54	4.30	4.50
Feb. 20	5.54	4.76	4.53
Feb. 27	5.48	4.72	4.89
Mar. 6	5.46	4.72	4.80
Mar. 11	5.36	4.72	4.30
Mar. 13	5.35	4.71	4.79
Mar. 20	5.37	4.73	4.82
Mar. 27	5.37	4.73	4.82
Mar. 31	5.37	4.79	4.89
Apr. 3	5.42	4.93	5.03
Apr. 8	5.44	4.93	5.09
Apr. 10	5.45	5.11	5.22
Apr. 16	5.59	5.37	5.49
Apr. 17	5.58	5.36	5.49
Apr. 24	5.58	5.38	5.51
May 1	5.65	5.33	5.52
May 6	5.50	5.27	5.51
May 8	5.74	5.66	5.83
May 15	5.76	5.52	5.68
May 22	5.71	5.49	5.65
May 29	5.73	5.49	5.66
Jun. 3	5.71	5.49	5.66
Jun. 6	5.71	5.51	5.69
Jun. 13	5.69	5.49	5.67
Jun. 17	5.64	5.60	5.79
Jun. 19	5.70	5.53	5.71
Jun. 26	5.70	5.52	5.72
Jun. 30	5.70	5.52	5.72
July 1	5.68	5.46	5.65
July 3	5.73	5.55	5.75
July 10	5.74	5.56	5.77
July 17	5.76	5.59	5.81
July 24	5.76	5.60	5.83
July 29	5.73	5.56	5.79
July 31	5.74	5.58	5.81
Aug. 7	5.72	5.66	5.90
Aug. 26	5.67	5.49	5.73
Sep. 23	5.65	5.47	5.71
Oct. 21	5.64	5.46	5.71
Nov. 18	5.61	5.43	5.69
Dec. 16	5.58	5.42	5.70
Jan. 13, 1976	5.59	5.43	5.72
Feb. 10	5.55	5.47	5.79

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	95½	97
Australia 8-88	88½	100
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	82	84
Cavado 7-80	93¼	95½
Centrest 8¾-85	102½	104
CCA 6¾-80	100	101½
CCA 7-84	100	101½
CCA 8-88	97½	99
CECA 5¾-86	90	91½
CFE 6½-86	79	81
CFE 7¼-78	88½	100
CFE 8½-79	100⅛	102
Communautés Urb 8-86	98	99½
Crédit Nat. 8-88	98	99½
CUF 6⅞-77	97	99
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-88	101	102½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	95	96½
Escom 7-78	105½	107½
Escom 8¼-86	93½	95
Escom 9¼-80	110	112
Fomento 5½-78	93½	95½
Greater 5¾-84	89½	91
Imatran 6-78	95	97
Manitoba 7-89	94	95½
Manitoba 9-82	110	112
Nancy 8-86	98	99½
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	97	99½
North Scot. 8-84	97	99½
Rodernes 6-80	102	104
Reed 6¾-88	90½	92
Sacor 4 6¾-77	97	99
S.D.R. 8-86	98	99½
SNCF 7¾-88	96½	98
Watney 7-84	92	94
A.O.C. 10-79	100¾	101¾
Bass 7-81	82	84
Cop. City 10-79	101¼	102¼
Iceland 8½-88	90½	91½
Iceland 10-84	100¾	101¾
St. Oil Ind 8-88	88¼	89¼
Brisa 8¾-89	77	79
Pechiney 8¾-89	91½	92½
Cofiroute 9-89	96	97
Oslo 8⅞-92	95½	96½
Oslo 10-81 (FL)	101¼	102½
Ireland 9¾-82 (BP)	97½	98½

Deutsche Marks

(Average price)

Australia 7-72/87	94.60
Copenhagen 6¾-87	69.30
Courtaulds 6¾-87	67
Courtaulds 7¾-87	70½
Daimler 8-86	100
Elec Council 7¾-86	85
ESCOM 6¾-87	69
Eurofima 6¾-87	86½
EIB 7¾-83	93¾
Finland 7-83	81¾
Hammersley 6¾-87	73.45
IAD 6¾-87	84½
ICI 6¾-92	69½
KHD 6¾-87	83¼
KLM 8½-85	96.10
New Zealand 7-87	91
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	86½
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	91
Philip Morris 6¾-87	89½
Quebec 6½-87	85½
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	86.10
Saab 7¾-86	89½
Tenneco 7¾-88	90.20
Worldbank 6½-82	88.15
Worldbank 6¾-87	88¼

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	80	82
CECA 8-85	95	96½
ENEL 7½-86	75	77
Eurofima 7¾-81	94	96
Interfrigo 7½-86	87	39

* For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	78	80
EIB 7-86	77	80
Burmah 7-86	60	62
Cons Eur. 7-87	76	78
Denmark 6¾-87	70	72
Gr Met. Hot 6¾-87	50	53
Finland 7-87	78	80
IBE 6½-87	61	63
Oslo 6¾-87	70	72
Reed 6¾-87	55	57
Slater 7¼-87	55	57

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-81	85	87
BASF 7½-87	74	76
CNT 7½-84	82	84
EIB 7¾-81	84	86
Gervais 6-87	62	64
New Zeal 7¼-87	73	75
Oslo 7¼-87	73	75
Petrol BP 7-80	74	76
Quebec 7½-87	74	76
Renault 7¼-87	73	75
Rhône-Poulenc 7¼-87	74	76
Roussel 7-79	90	93
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	91	93
World Bank 7¼-87	73	75

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	102¾	103¾
AMRO 9½-79	103¼	104¼
Arbed 8¼-80	87½	88½
BP 6-79	90½	91½
Cons Foods 6½-80	93¼	94¼
Eurofima 8¾-79	91	92
EIB 9½-79	103½	104½
Govett 6½-79	93	94
Holl Inns 6½-79	79½	81
KLM 6-79	89¾	90¾
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	104¾	105¾
New Zealand 6½-79	93½	94½
Philips 6-79	91¼	92¼
Sperry 6½-79	92½	94½
St. Brands 6½-79	93	94

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Feb. 9, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SonyCorp	1,607,300	8⅛	6¼	7⅞	+1⅛
PanAm	1,444,800	4⅛	3⅛	3⅝	—
GenMotors	1,291,200	39⅝	34⅞	35⅞	-2⅛
Polaroid	1,011,400	21⅝	18⅞	20⅝	+⅜
AmTel&Tel	953,900	50⅛	48¼	49⅞	+1⅜
WestghEl	904,300	12¾	11⅛	11¾	+¾
UpjohnCo.	868,400	37⅝	31⅛	36½	+5⅞
TexacoInc	748,800	26⅝	24⅝	24⅞	-⅞
CitiCorp	730,500	36⅛	33⅛	34⅞	-1
RCA	727,000	14⅛	13⅛	14	+⅜
McDonald	719,200	37⅛	32⅝	36⅞	+3⅛
Mgiclnv	706,700	14⅞	12¼	13	-¼
CencoInc	699,500	6⅛	4⅞	6⅜	+1⅜
SouthernCo	695,400	10⅞	10⅜	10¼	+½
LTV Corp	677,100	14⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+¾
DisneyW	669,800	33⅝	29⅞	33	+2⅜
OccidPet	648,700	14⅞	13⅞	14⅝	+⅛
EnergeSS	644,800	26⅛	23⅞	24⅝	-⅝
KaufBroad	619,100	7⅞	5⅞	6⅛	-¼
EastKodak	615,800	78⅛	72	78½	+6

Issues traded: 2,006.
Advances: 1,211; declines: 621; unchanged: 174.
New highs: 60; new lows: 7.

Volume

Last week	128,365,030 shares
Week ago	145,688,486 shares
Year ago	560,897,426 shares
1975	433,532,396 shares
1974	439,176,789 shares
1973	517,929,130 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Feb. 9, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
WestransIn	405,600	35	41⅝	33⅞	+8⅛
SyntexCorp	374,200	34⅞	30⅝	34	+2⅛
HoustOilM	344,200	29¾	25⅝	27⅞	+⅛
KaiserInd	282,400	7	6	6	-1
ChampHo	229,100	4	3⅛	3⅞	—
ImperOilA	219,400	27⅛	25¼	26⅛	-⅜
GtBasPet	203,400	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜	-½
SambosRst	138,400	12⅞	11	11	-⅛
N EngNuclr	166,400	21⅛	17½	19⅞	+2¼

Volume: 14,828,825 shares.
Year to date: 9,287,200 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,247.
Advances: 627; declines: 407; unchanged: 213.
New highs: 55; new lows: 7.

Market Averages

Week Ended Feb. 9, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	731.54	695.24	711.91	+8.22
20 Transp.	162.20	155.11	157.90	-1.72
15 Utilities	83.11	79.53	81.61	+1.37
65 Comb.	234.54	224.21	228.85	+1.56

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Last	Change
500 Stocks	80.72	76.00	78.63	+1.65

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	37⅛	37½
Baystate Corporation	25⅛	26⅛
Cleveland Trust Cp.	36⅝	37⅛
Detroit Bank Corporation	36½	36½
Fidelcor Inc.	24½	25½
First Nat. Bncp.	21	23
First Nat. Cinn.	23⅛	23½
Girard Corporation	26	27½
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	51½	52
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	24½	25¼
Lincoln First Banks	18⅛	18⅝
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	43⅝	44½
Nat. City Corporation	26½	27¼
New England Merch. Boston	15¼	16¼
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	26⅛	26⅝
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	27	27¾
Prov. Nat. Corporation	21¼	22
Secur Pac. Corporation	17⅞	17¾
Shawmut Ass. Boston	34	35½
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	27	28
U.S Trust New York	24	25
Unit. Va. Bankshares	14¼	14⅞
Virginia Nat Bank	17¼	18¼

New Maronite Patriarch

BEIRUT, Feb. 9 (AP).—A new patriarch for the powerful Maronite Church was enthroned yesterday. Patriarch Antonios Khreiche, 68, was elected by the Holy Synod of the church to succeed Patriarch Paul Meouchi who died last month.

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

Mexico, which is currently floating a $50-million issue in New York, has as co-managers KHC, Lazard Brothers of New York, New Court Securities (the U.S. arm of the Rothschilds) and Paribas-Warburg.

Two issues were priced in the dollar sector last week—and both at premiums. Banque Nationale de Paris, which managed and underwrote its own issue, had offered its six-year notes with the promise that the coupon would be kept at 9 1/2 per cent. Although dollar interest rates declined during the offering period, BNP was stuck with its promise. So the bank raised the size of the issue by $10 million to a total of $40 million and priced the issue par at 100 1/2, meaning investors paid $1,005 for each bond with a face value of $1,000.

The European Investment Bank used the same pricing for its $60-million, 10-year loan. This is one of the longer maturities seen in recent months in the dollar market and bankers were delighted to discover it was no bar to the sale of the paper. EIB, believing long-term interest rates are headed sharply lower, resisted offers to increase the size of the issue, preferring to return to the market at a later date when rates have fallen.

The EIB was advised, however, to refrain from cutting the coupon to 9 1/4 per cent, as the bonds had been spoken for on the understanding the coupon would be 9 1/2 per cent.

Neither S.G. Warburg nor N.M. Rothschild & Son were invited to join the managing syndicate of this loan. Both had usually been in syndicates for EIB dollar-denominated loans before the participation of Arab banks became important.

Spokesmen for the EIB refuse to accept charges that the bank has succumbed to Arab pressure by excluding these banks. The EIB, the officials say, is not committed to any fixed syndicate of banks and in fact seeks to have a working relationship with as broad a number of banks as possible.

The banking community, however, is very sensitive to "traditional" syndicates and the Warburg-Rothschild omission, first noted in the EIB issue of March, 1974, is widely considered the first evidence of excluding these banks in an effort to woo the Arabs. The Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. co-managed that issue. The Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises co-managed the issue just completed.

While spokesmen for the leading West German banks insist that they have never experienced any kind of pressure from Arab banks to exclude any other bank, bankers in the know say the Germans have simply refused to yield to such demands.

France's Caisse Nationale de Télécommunications floated two issues of 50 million DM each as private placements last week. Both were for eight years and one carried a coupon of 9 1/4 *per cent, priced at par, and the* other a coupon of 9 per cent, issued at 98 3/4. This works out to a yield of 9.25 against a yield of 9.23 per cent.

CNT will also float a public loan for 100 million DM at the end of this month.

The object of keeping the private placements to 50 million DM is that the West German banks thus escape having to get the approval of the Capital Market Committee. Issues over 50 million DM must be approved and so risk being delayed.

Thus, Toray floated a 40-million-DM loan with a coupon of *9 1/2 per cent and an issue price* of 99 and Fujitsu sold 50 million DM of five-year notes at par with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

In the public market, the city of Malmo's 50-million-DM, nine-year issue was sold at 99 with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.

Austrian Borrowings

Austria sold 100 million DM of eight-year notes at par with a 9-per-cent coupon. Another Austrian borrowing is expected at the end of the month.

Still on offer is the 100-million-DM loan for Norsk Hydro. Its 12-year issue is expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent and an issue price of par.

International Institutions
(7-15 Years)
Feb. 5: 9.99%, Jan. 29: 9.96%.
Industrials (7-15 Years)
Feb. 5: 10.16%, Jan. 29: 10.46%.
Industrials (3-7 Years)
Feb. 5 7.73%, Jan. 29: 7.93%.

Market Turnover

	Feb. 7	Jan. 31
Cedel	$256.4 mil.	$150.9 mil.
Euroclear	$164.3 mil.	$167.2 mil.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4515	5.8130	103.635*	55.26*	38.03y	—	6.94*	97.02*	42.57*
Brussels (c)	35.305	83.76	14.941	8.107	5.48*	14.403	—	13.981	14.941
Frankfurt	2.3520	5.5908	—	54.27*	3.650x	96.40*	6.678*	93.36*	41.98*
London (z)	2.37325	—	5.5995	10.3200	1529.25	5.79675	83.645	5.9825	13.35
Milan	644.80	1528.30	272.64	145.09	—	263.10	18.2560	255.18	114.58
Paris	4.3535	10.3270	184.150	—	6.7625x	177.850*	12.3450*	172.475*	77.650*
Zurich	2.5315	5.9835	106.84*	58.01*	0.391*	103.14*	7.17*	—	45.1*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone 5.6310; Escudo: 24.59; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.45; Schilling: 16.725; Sw. krona: 4.0280; Yen: 295.55; Belgian financial franc: 35.605.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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Based on a market value of $5.20 per Bond on Thursday, 6th February, 1975, this offer represents an

INCREASE IN CAPITAL VALUE OF OVER 19%

This offer will remain open only until 28th February, 1975, but the right is reserved to prolong the offer period.

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited may be contacted, attention Mr. Dennison or Mr. Watts, at 122 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4QH. Telephone: 01-283 4200. Telex: 883731.

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote February 7, 1975
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Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

FCE Quotations

Feb. 10, 1975		1975 Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	708	712	714	712
711.91	offer	718	723	728	732
FTI	bid	251	254	257	261
256.80	offer	257	267	271	277
TKDJ	bid	3900	3950	4000	4000
4036.41	offer	4050	4150	4150	4200
Prem. Gas	bid	121	124	120	119
120.50	offer	124	126	125	125
Gasoil	bid	84	87	87	86
81.25	offer	86	90	92	91

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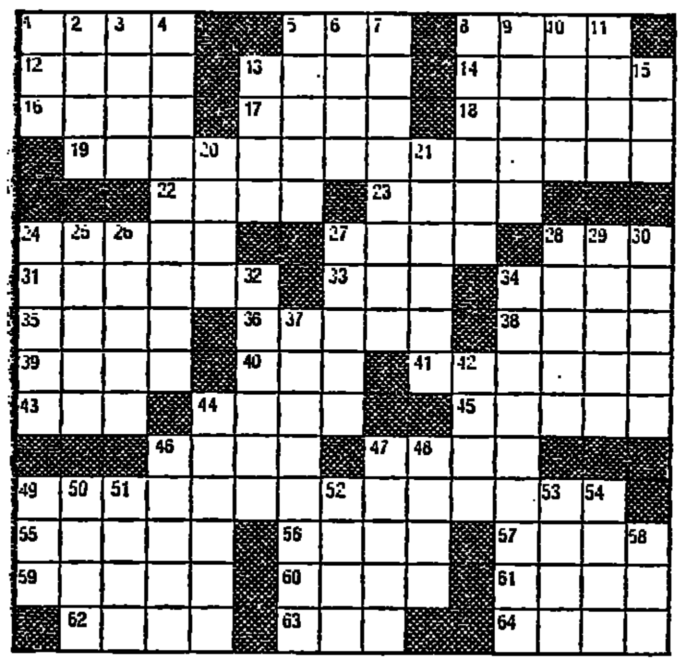
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ACROSS

1 Seafood order
5 Cassowary's cousin
8 Pedestal part
12 City for singles-to-be
13 Norse deity
14 Variety-show turns
16 Belted a tune
17 Twist of lemon
18 Tokyo's Broadway
19 Hinderer of a sort
22 Nights before
23 Ready for picking
24 Type of headline
27 Groundless
28 Shropshire inhabitant
31 Least polluted
33 Tennessee athlete
34 Certain ranch visitor
35 Seed covering
36 Saw
38 Riviera wave
39 Links locales
40 After "hoot"
41 Touchy kind of edge
43 Sullivan and Wynn
44 Ph.D., etc.
45 Consumers
46 Mediocre
47 Fade, as lettuce
49 Deteriorating
55 Hit —— (run into difficulties)
56 Busy one
57 Slick
59 Rhythm, to John Donne
60 Goes astray
61 Ski lift
62 Auction word
63 Cereal grain
64 Haws' partners

DOWN

1 Graduating students: Abbr.
2 Kind of wind or quarters
3 Part of A.D.
4 Poetic quickies
5 Uses a blue pencil
6 Viet ——
7 Dark horse
8 Baboon
9 True up
10 Part of a bell sound
11 Move slowly
13 Caen's river
15 Men's org.
20 Actor Burl
21 "Tropic" author
24 Freshet
25 Preserved, as meat
26 Zodiac sign
27 Great and Terrible ones
28 Fencing move
29 Puff ——
30 Exploits
32 Most insipid
34 Violet variety
37 Reformer
42 New Year's Eve word
44 Tailed relentlessly
46 Growl
47 "... oh, ——, has my little dog gone?"
48 Suffixes for cash and cloth
49 Rita ——
50 Simple sugars
51 Preposition
52 Loyalist of bygone days
53 Taunt
54 Bridge bid
58 Time spans: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Clear
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	2	36	Clear
BEIRUT	10	50	Storm
BELGRADE	1	34	Clear
BERLIN	2	36	Clear
BRUSSELS	7	45	Clear
BUDAPEST	1	34	Clear
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	14	57	Showers
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	12	53	Rain
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	2	36	Overcast
FLORENCE	11	52	Clear
FRANKFURT	4	39	Clear
GENEVA	2	36	Overcast
HELSINKI	3	37	Cloddy
ISTANBUL	—1	30	Snow
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy
LONDON	6	43	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Rain
MADRID	9	48	Showers
MILAN	6	43	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—15	5	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—6	21	Snow
MUNICH	2	36	Clear
NEW YORK	—4	25	Cloudy
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	—2	28	Cloudy
PARIS	9	48	Clear
PRAGUE	2	36	Cloudy
ROME	11	52	Cloudy
SOFIA	—4	25	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	3	37	Cloudy
TEHRAN	2	36	Overcast
TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	3	37	Overcast
VIENNA	2	36	Cloudy
WARSAW	1	34	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	5	41	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	34	Overcast

Mutual Funds

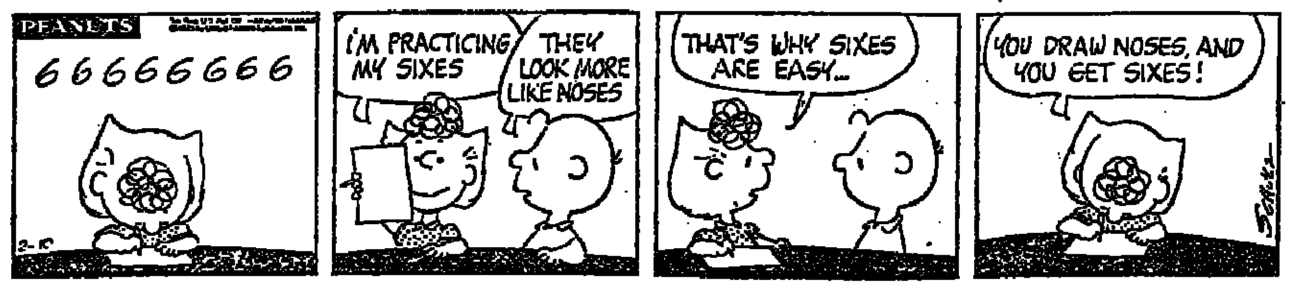
NEW YORK (AP) —The followingquotations, supplid by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices February 7, 1975

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	3.79	3.87
Adm Grt	3.23	3.54
Adm Inc	3.03	3.32
Adm Ins	5.96	6.53
Advisrs	3.49	3.81
Aetna F	5.68	6.21
Aetna Shr	11.70	12.79
Afuture F	5.69	N.L.
AllAm d	.33	.3
Allstate	7.87	8.46
Alpha	8.44	9.22
Amcep	3.71	4.05
Am Birth	9.88	10.86
Am Eqity	3.52	3.86
Amer Express:		
Capit	4.94	5.40
Incme	7.24	7.91
Invest	6.42	7.02
Specl	4.75	5.19
Stock	5.62	6.14
A Grth	4.0r	4.42
Am Insin	3.82	4.17
Am Invs	3.81	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.09	7.75
AmN Gt	1.92	2.10
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	5.53	6.06
Incme	6.14	6.73
Resrv	10.09	11.06
Spectr	2.36	3.58
Fd Inv	5.63	6.17
Wash N	828	9.07
Audax Fd	5.31	5.81
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.05	4.40
Fnd B	6.21	6.75
Stock	4.97	5.43
BLC Grth	7.92	8.66
Babson	8.60	N.L.
Bayrk fd	4.5	
Bayrk Gr	3.76	
Beacn Hil	7.18	N.L.
Beacn In	8.38	N.L.
Berk Gth	2.65	2.90
Brd Fd A	14.30	15.63
Bondstk	3.74	4.09
Bost Fdn	7.69	8m40
Brwn Fd	2.43	2.50
Burnh Fd	8.22	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	9.94	10.88
Candn	8.62	9.66
Divid	2.61	2.86
NatWS	8.14	8.91
NY Vnt	8.78	9.61
CG Fund	7.57	8.18
C G Incm	7.70	8.32
Cap Pres	94.54	N.L.
Centry Sh	9.28	10.14
Chall Inv	unavail	
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.02	1.11
Balan	8.04	8.77
Bond	7.88	8.61
q Grt	5.58	6.10
Eq Pro	2.05	2.24
Fd Am	5.47	5.98
Grwth	3.55	3.88
Incom	5.77	6.31
Prov	3.12	3.41
Specl	1.20	1.31
Vent	5.57	6.09
Chart Fd	8m35	9.12
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	5.33	5.83
Frt Cap	3.30	3.61
Shrh'd	5.68	6.21
Specl	4.36	4.77
Chemicl	7.23	7.90
NA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	4.70	5.15
Knic G	5.23	5.72
Liby Fd	3.47	3.79
Man Fd	2.45	2.71
chust	5.39	5.89
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	7.99	8.7
Equty	2.04	2.23
Fund	8.18	8.94
Grwth	4.21	4.60
Incom	8.14	8.90
Vent	1.82	1.99
Colu Grth	9.67	N.L.
Colum Fd	6.59	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.78	.84
Cwlth C	1.17	1.27
Comp Gr	4.52	4.94
Comp Ca	3.73	4.14
Comp Bd	7.24	7.95
Comp Fd	6.31	6.55
Concord	7.61	N.L.
Cons Inv	unavail	
Constel G	4.40	N.L.
Cont Mul	6.20	n.l
Ctry Cap	9.61	10.39
Dallas Fd	2.41	
Davge Fd	5.26	N.L.
deVegh	5045	N.L.
Delaware Goup:		
Decat	8.53	9.32
Deaw	7.99	8.73
Delta	3.26	3.58
Dir Cap	3.07	3.36
Dodg Cox	12.16	N.L.
Drexel	7.90	NML.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	8.87	9.72
Equit	3.34	3.57
Levge	11.07	12.13
Liqu As	10.02	
Spl Inc	6.45	7.08
Third C	8.20	8.99
E&E Fd	2.76	N.L.
Eagle Gr	5.98	6.55
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.46	.15
Grwth	7.21	7.88
Incom	t. 8	.7
Specl	4.74	5.18
Stock	8.24	9.01
EDIE Spl	14.2	N.
Egrel Fd	8.79	9.54
Elfun Tr	11.04	
Energy	10.02	N.L.
Fairfld	6.65	7.2
Farm Bu	7.04	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.33	9.10
Capit	7.29	7.97
Contfd	7.97	N.L.
Conv	6.25	N.L.
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Dslny	5.98	
Essex	5.78	
Evrst	9.75	10.66
Fidel	12.32	13.46
Puritn	8.38	9.16
Salem	3.04	3.32
Trend	16.03	17.52
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.04	N.L.
Indust	3.09	N.L.
Incom	5.45	N.L.
Vent	2.78	N.L.
FstFd Va	8.59	9.39
Fst Investors:		
Disco	3.61	3.95
Grwth	5.31	5.82
Incom	7.00	7.67
Stock	5.93	6.50
Fst Mlt A	6.63	
Fleming Berger:		
Flem B	6.90	
100 Fd	6.51	
101 Fd	6.86	
Fnd Gth	3.58	3.91
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.02	439
Incom	9.94	10.86
Mutal	7.13	7.79
Specl	8.22	8.98
Foursq	6.40	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	5.19	5.69
Grwt	5.12	5.61
Utils	3.66	4.01
Incom	1.58	1.73
US Gov	9.48	10.39
Capit	5.0	5.55
Equit	2.91	3.19
Frkln Lfe	8.32	9.09
FdF Dep	6.50	N.L.
Fund Inc GRP:		
Comm	6.79	7.42
Impac	5.99	6.55
Ind Trd	8.29	9.06
Pilot	6.05	6.61
Galew	4.13	4.46
GE S& S	22.23	
Gen Sec	5.93	N.L.
GrthFd A	3.44	3.76
Grth Ind	15.93	N.L.
Guard M	20.32	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.25	3.55
Grwth	4.48	4.90
Incom	5.60	6.12
Hart Gth	unavail	
Hart Lev	6.53	N.L.
Hedge	5.31	
Herilge	1.00	
Hor Man	13.67	14.79
ISI Group:		
Grth	4.31	4.71
Incom	3.87	4.23
Trus sh	14.63	15.99
Trus un	3.96	h
Imp Cap	6.94	7.58
Imp Gth	5.77	6.31
IncF Am	m2.19	13.32
Industry	2.10	
INTGN	7.05	7.62
Int Invst	15.45	16.93
Inver Gth	5.92	N.L.
ICA	10.41	11.38
Inv Guid	5.54	.L.
Inv Indic	1.76	N.L.
Inves Bos	8.72	9.53
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	6.74	7.39
[illegible] S	3.33	4.20
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	3.97	
IDS ndi	3.69	4.01
Mutl	7.55	8.22
Prog	2.57	2.79
Stock	14.45	15.70
Select	8.75	9.41
Var Py	5.45	5.93
Inv Rsch	4.05	4.45
Istel	19.54	20.14
Ivy	5.4	N.L.
JP GrthF	7.33	7.97
Jaus F	13.86	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	18.22	19.80
Grwth	5.09	5.53
Signal	6.73	7.32
Johnstn	17.01	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	2.93	3.21
Cus B1	17.20	18.00
Cus B2	17.17	18.82
Cus B4	7.19	7.88
Cus K1	6.12	6.70
Cus K2	4.09	4.48
Cus S1	5.84	17.36
Cus S2	7.42	8.13
Cus S3	5.71	6.26
Cus S4	2.48	2.72
Polar	2.39	2.61
Land Gth	5.36	5.85
LD Edie	11.89	2.72
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	11.84	13.p7
Lex Gr	4.76	.20
Lex Rh	10.60	11.58
Life Ins	6.00	6.56
Linc NH	5.02	.49
Loomis Sayles:		
Mut	11.16	
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	5.88	6.36
A Bus	2.66	2.88
Bnd Db	5.91	9.74
Lutheran Br:		
Lud	8.40	9.18
Incom	8.31	9.08
US Gov	10.08	11.02
Massachusett o:		
Fred	6.4	6.95
Indep	6.05	6.63
Mass	8.94	9.80
Mass Financl:		
MIT	8.14	9.33
MIG	8.30	9.07
MID	11.54	m2.61
MFD	9.e9	10.25
MCD	10.26	11.21
Mates	7.24	N.L.
Mathers	7.25	N.L.
Mid AM	3.80	4.15
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	7.58	8.25
MSB Fd	11.08	N.L.
Mut Ben	7.03	7.70
MIF Fd	6.51	7.04
MIF Gth	2.87	3.10
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.67	11.85
Grwth	3.74	4.07
Incom	7.53	8.18
Mut Shrs	18.03	N.L.
Mut Tst	1.77	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.34	
Natl Ind	7.36	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	6.53	7.46
Bond	4.12	4.50
Divid	2.03	3.31
Grwth	4.54	4.96
Pf Stk	5.08	5.55
Incom	4.16	4.55
Stock	5.72	6.25
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	12.74	1.85
Grwth	7.11	7.73
Incom	13.24	14.39
Side	10.98	11.93
Neuw Cet	invail	
Neuw Fd	6.94	N.L.
New Per	12.05	13.17
New Wld	9.27	10.13
Newton	9.17	10.78
Nichls Fd	9.37	N.L.
Noreast	13.48	N.L.
Omega	6.38	6.58
One Wm5	12.07	N.L.
ONeill Fd	10.09	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.06	5.53
Incom	7.13	7.79
Opp Mo	9.62	h
AIM	6.59	7.53
Time	403	4.46
OTC Sec	8.68	9.43
Param M	5.86	6.40
Partner	4.75	N.L.
Paul Rvr	.90	5.35
Pegas Fd	3.05	3.35
Penn Sq	5.76	N.L.
Penn Mu	1.52	N.L.
Phila	5.15	5.64
Pho Cap	6.9	7.56
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	9.80	10.21
Pilg Fd	5.63	6.5
Mag C	2.49	N.L.
Map In	7.67	8.35
Pine St	8.96	N.L.
Pioneer gfund:		
Fund	9.6	10.67
II	8.27	9.04
Plan Inv	9.30	10.11
Pilgrih	9.15	10.00
Plitrnd	5.39	5.89
Price Funds:		
Grwth	8.98	
Incom	9.59c	
N Era	9.21	
N Horiz	5.56	
Pro Fund	4.50	N.L.
Prov Gth	6.17	6.74
Pru SIP	7.25	7.90
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.12	9.97
Equit	6m73	7.35
Georg	10.67	11.86
Grwth	8.06	8.81
Incom	7.15	7.81
Invest	6.26	6.84
Vista	7.04	7.69
Voyag	7.67	8.38
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.37	4.78
Salec Eqt	6.00	6.56
Salec Gth	4.73	5.17
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	12.16	N.L.
Specl	17.97	N.L.
Balan	12.29	N.L.
Com St	7.21	N.L.
Man rs	10.04	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.12	4.52
Security Funds:		
Equty	2.65	.90
Invest	5.32	5.83
Selected Funds:		
el Am	5.78	
Se Opp	7.03	
Sel Spl	11.21	
Sent Gth	7.13	7.75
Senry	10.00	10.87
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.4	3.76
Entrp	4.35	4.75
Flet Fd	3.66	4.00
Harbr	6.75	7.38
Legal	5.49	6.00
Pace	6.68	7.30
Shearson FUND:		
Appre	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
Invest	unavail	
Sherm D	14.13	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	5.49	6.00
Invest	7.78	8.50
Trust	6.52	7.13
Vent	5.4	5.95
SB Eqty	7.79	N.L.
SB I&Gr	8.75	N.L.
SoGen Int	9.72	10.8
Sw Invs	5.69	6.15
Swln Gt	4.00	4.32
Sover Inv	9.09	9.95
SpectraF	3.02	N.L.
S&P IntD	4.57	N.L.
State Bondgr:		
Com F	3.37	3.68
Div Fd	3.76	4.11
Prog F	3.23	3.53
StFrm Gt	3.86	N.L.
S Frm In	7.87	N.L.
State St	unavail	
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.19	N.L.
Asso F	.94	N.L.
Invest	1.01	N.L.
Ocean	5.91	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	15.43	N.L.
Cap O	6.69	N.L.
Stock	10.44	N.L.
Supervisd Iv:		
Grwth	4.66	5.11
Incom	6.89	7.55
Kemp	10.34	11.00
Sumit	6.11	6.70
ech	5.11	5.60
Survey F	7.54	8.24
Temp Gt	7.14	7.82
Temp Inv	1,030	N.L.
Trns Cap	.55	7.12
Trav Eq	8.00	8.77
Tudr Hed	9.04	N.L.
TwnC Gt	1.96	N L.
TwnC Inc	3.35	N.L.
Twen Fiv	4.36	N.L.
USAA Gr	6.98	N.L.
US GovSe	9.64	9.79
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.18	3.48
Balan	6.67	7.29
ComSt	9.6	10.52
nif Mut	6.49	7.09
Unifund	6.32	6.91
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	9.62	10.51
Nat Inv	5.19	5.67
U Cap	6.65	7.27
Union	10.68	11.67
United Funds:		
Accm	5.14	5.63
Bond	6.84	7.50
Con r	7.28	7.98
Con Inc	7.63	8.26
Incom	9.44	10.35
Scien	4.91	5.38
Vang	4.1	4.50
Unit Svcs	4.20	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	4.61	5.05
Incom	3.66	4.01
Lev Grt	5.28	5.79
Spl Sit	2.46	2.70
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.56	6.08
Comm	5.34	5.84
Speci	5.64	5.51
Vandrbt	2.53	2.77
Vanig TN	4.58	
Va In P	2.93	3.13
Viking	4.35	N.L
Wall St G	4.87	5.32
Wesh M	10.04	10.97
Weing E	[illegible]	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	14.83	16.17
Ivest	6.8	.64
Morg	8.14	8.93
Trust	7.84	8.59
Wellsl	10.44	11.41
Wellin	8.6	9.25
WEST B	9.29	10.14
Windr	6.31	6.90
West Ind	d 92	2 0
Wstf Grt	5.78	6.29
Wisc Fd	4.23	4.62
Ziegler	8.06	8.81

N.L.— No load (sales charge)

PEANUTS



B.C.



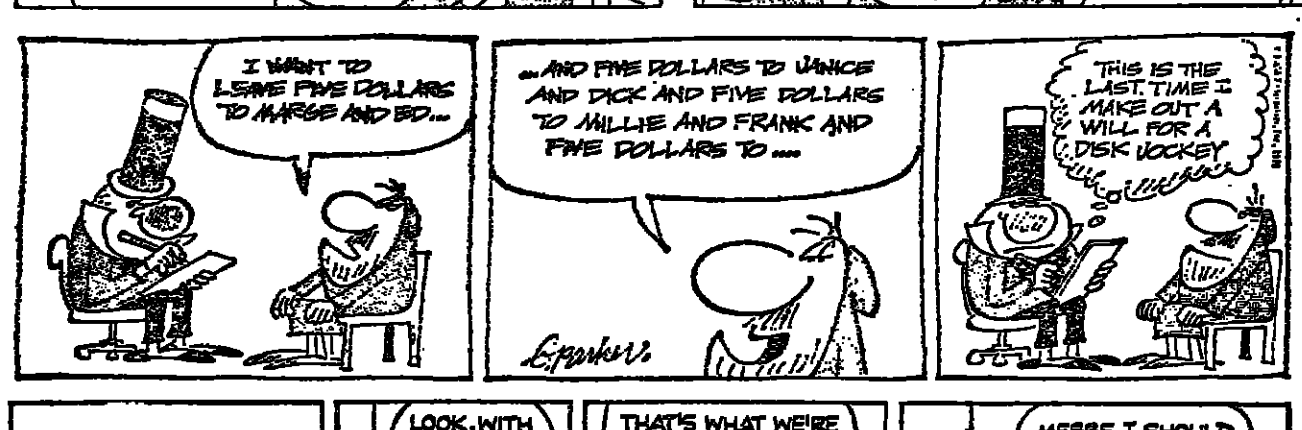
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

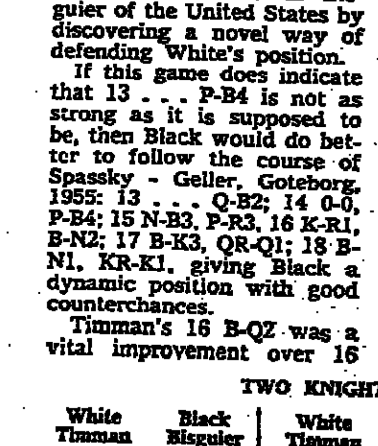
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUHLG

UPASE

KUEBER

SMURTE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: VITAL MINCE PODIUM OVERDO

Answer: *Where a submarine crew might spend some time*—IN A DIVE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I SAID... ANOTHER NICE THING ABOUT A BLIZZARD...YOU CAN'T EVEN HEAR YOUR MOTHER CALLING YOU!"

BOOKS

FAMILIES AND SURVIVORS

By Alice Adams. Knopf. 211 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

EVERY social convulsion eventually spawns its own set of clichés and over-simplifications. Max Weber had a word for this process: he called it bureaucratization, the reduction of innovations or inspirations to routines or formulas. What is so interesting about "Families and Survivors" is that it shows bureaucratization simultaneously at work on two levels: the social and the literary. On the social level, Alice Adams has reduced the emergent woman of the 1970s to a formula; on the literary level, she does as much for, or to, certain innovations in the novel form.

Louisa Calloway, the heroine of "Families and Survivors," is born to rebel, as the saying goes. She knows the agony of dancing with boys who are shorter than she is and who have bigger breasts than she does. She feels the terror of a father so strongly sexed that he has to be electrically drained, from time to time, by shock treatments. She is haunted by the futility and lugubriousness of being born in the South, of never knowing physical poverty.

She sets her entelechy in motion by marrying a man who is Northern, poor, Jewish and impotent. While her father's opinions were those of the typical Southern bigot, her husband, Michael, is too liberal to have any opinions, just as he is too emancipated to practice anything as sexist as intercourse. Michael is a psychologist. He dedicates his life, as every right-thinking person should, to the problem of personality.

When marriage to Michael fails to increase the size of Louisa's breasts, she is unfaithful to him with King, a black painter. King does not care for Louisa, but having a lover who does not care for her is part of Louisa's creative exploration o her freedom. She sees hersel honestly reflected in his un blinded eyes. How can anyon love her when she doesn't lo herself? How can she love self when her breasts ar small?

Kate, Louisa's friend, is h She has large breasts and is a Yankee, geared to the century. Kate is concerned Louisa's unhappiness. Sh afraid it may be contagious begins to suspect her own band of carrying on an a Is her happiness an illusio a happy woman a contrad in terms? Look at Alex Grace: who would ever d *them* to break up? Or Sally Andrew—they seemed so im nable. Is marriage an ana nism? Can children surviv

Louisa divorces Michael. vorce is the puberty rite of new femininity, the trauma o birth. She almost sleeps Andrew, who almost sleeps Kate, who grows fat in her sion of honesty. Grace grows too and marries "sensitive M tin," who is homosexual. And marries his student, Isabel, has "small pretty legs." He Isabel, "You're very intuiti Louisa marries John, whom has loved since childhood. Joh wife freed herself by committ suicide.

Maude, Louisa's daugh grows large breasts. Isn't ironical? Maude says Mich marries Persephone, who h grown fat. Grace's young daughter, Jennifer, makes lo with Kate's son, Steph Louisa's daughter, Maude, mak love with Jonathan, who is le handed.

Most of these couplings an uncouplings are carried on wit only the merest hint of a motiv

What is most puzzling abou "Families and Survivors" is th author's assumption that thes perfunctory reshufflings consti tute a significant progression. O are we to understand—the ulti mate modernism—that they d not, that there is no meaning i human action, that our evolu tions merely symbolize the dis appearance of symbols?

We are all simply survivors— it has a nice contemporary ring Survivors from what? Why fam ilies, of course—what else? Un less you have a better idea...

Anatole Broyard is a boo critic for The New York Time

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

B	A	L	D	■	S	T	A	N	D	■	T	R	A	M
A	M	O	R	■	T	E	N	O	R	■	I	O	N	A
N	I	N	O	■	E	X	I	T	R	O	A	M	E	N
D	E	E	P	E	R	■	A	S	P	I	R	A	T	E
■	■	■	K	I	N	E	■	E	D	D	A	■	■	■
E	N	T	I	R	E	L	Y	■	E	O	S	I	N	S
P	I	E	C	E	■	S	I	S	A	L	■	T	O	E
S	D	A	K	■	W	I	E	L	D	■	D	E	N	E
O	R	R	■	P	E	E	L	E	■	A	R	M	E	D
M	E	S	C	A	L	■	D	E	F	R	O	S	T	S
■	■	■	A	I	L	S	■	T	R	I	P	■	■	■
R	A	I	N	D	R	O	P	■	E	D	S	E	L	S
E	R	S	T	■	E	L	A	T	E	■	E	D	I	T
D	A	L	E	■	A	V	R	I	L	■	A	G	R	A
O	N	E	R	■	D	E	C	A	Y	■	T	E	E	D

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

One of the big deterrents to a gambit is a prior countergambit, for would-be attackers are usually unhappy about interference with their plans. Thus, it is not the risk involved in the Evans gambit or Moeller gambit that is exclusively responsible for discouraging the use of these openings nowadays, but rather the fear that Black will pre-empt them by adopting the Two Knights Defense.

While its name does not indicate its status as a countergambit, the Two Knights Defense requires that Black sacrifice a pawn, since the recouping 5...NxP gives him an inferior position after 6 P-Q4, PxP; 7 O-O, B-K3; 8 R-K1, Q-Q2; 9 KxBP!, KxN; 10 Q-B3ch, K-N1; 11 RxB, R-Q1; 12 B-KN5, QxR; 13 BxR, Q-K8ch; 14 B-B1, Q-K3; 15 B-R4 (Dr. Euwe's analysis, quoted in the "Encyclopedia of Chess Openings").

Even Reshevsky!

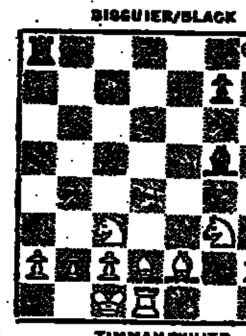
Nevertheless, by allowing the pawn sacrifice to stand as a countergambit, Black gets such promising chances that even such a nongambit player as Samuel Reshevsky has used the Two Knights Defense for 40 years.

Naturally that does not mean that the Two Knights is beyond challenge; in the Sombor, Yugoslavia, international tournament, the eventual first prize co-winner, Jan Timman of The Netherlands, defeated Arthur Bisguier of the United States by discovering a novel way of defending White's position.

If this game does indicate that 13 ... P-B4 is not as strong as it is supposed to be, then Black would do better to follow the course of Spassky - Geller, Goteborg, 1955: 13 ... Q-B2; 14 0-0, P-B4; 15 N-B3, P-R3, 16 K-R1, B-N2; 17 B-K3, QR-Q1; 18 B-N1, KR-K1, giving Black a dynamic position with good counterchances.

Timman's 16 B-Q2 was a vital improvement over 16 P-B3, R-K1; 17 K-B1, RxB1; 18 KxR, B-R3ch; 19 K-Q1, N-N5, with advantage to Black in Mednis-Bisguier, New York, 1958. Timman's entire game rested on the defensive strength of his 19 N-K1, and Bisguier could not break it.

BISGUIER/BLACK



TIMMAN/WHITE

Position after 18 ... B-B4

Bisguier could not play 20 ... N-B7, since, after 21 PxN, Black's KB would also be hanging. Nor, on the next move, could he achieve anything by 21 ... BxN; 22 BxN, B-KN3; 23 B-B3.

The alternative capture, 28 ... PxB, would not have improved Bisguier's situation, since 29 N-K5; PxP; 30 NxB, PxN; 31 PxP saddles Black with doubled pawns, while, in this hypothetical line, 30 ... PxP; 31 N-B3, B-K6; 32 RxRch, RxR; 33 N-7ch, K-B1; 34 RxB, R-Q8ch; 35 K-R2, R-KB8; 36 R-K2, RxN; 38 RxP, KxN; 38 RxP, though exciting, still leaves Black in a lost rook-and-pawn ending.

Timman soon slackened off Bisguier's pressure by the exchange of rooks 31 ... RxR; 32 BxRch, and got down to the business of driving home his material advantage by advancing his passed pawns with 33 P-QN4 and 34 P-B4. After the simplifying exchange of a pair of minor pieces at move 40 and the approach of Timman's king to support his passed pawns, Bisguier resigned.

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE

White Timman	Black Bisguier	White Timman	Black Bisguier	White Timman	Black Bisguier
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 B-Q2	N-B3	31 R-Q5	RxR
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	17 N-B3	N-QN5	32 BxRch	K-R2
3 B-B4	N-B3	18 O-O-O	B-B4	33 P-QN4	B-K6
4 N-N5	P-Q4	19 N-K1	N-N5	34 P-B4	K-R3
5 PxP	N-QR4	20 P-QR3	N-QB3	35 K-N2	P-B4
6 B-N5ch	P-B3	21 N-Q3	B-QN3	36 N-K5	P-B5
7 PxP	PxP	22 P-R3	N-K6	37 P-B5	B-B4
8 B-K2	P-KR3	23 BxN	BxBch	38 N-B7ch	K-N3
9 N-KB3	P-K5	24 K-N1	N-Q5	39 N-Q6	R-B2
10 N-K5	B-Q3	25 B-N4	B-N3	40 NxB	KxN
11 P-KB4	PxPe.p.	26 KR-K1	B-N4	41 B-B3	P-N3
12 NxP/3	O-O	27 N-K2	P-KR4	42 R-Q5ch	K-B3
13 P-Q4	P-B4	28 NxN	RxN	43 K-B2	K-K2
14 PxP	BxBP	29 B-B3	R-QB1	44 P-QR4	Resigns
15 QxQ	RxQ	30 R-K5	P-B3		

هكذا من الخجل

هكذا من الأصل

.8 Second Off World Mark

Liquori Runs Mile in 3:55.8

By Neil Amdur

ILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 (NYT).—With a bad and an embarrassing race out of his system, y Liquori let loose and won the mile in 3 tes 55.8 seconds at the Philadelphia Track ic Friday night, the second fastest perfor- e anywhere indoors.

week after he was booed for his flat, fourth- finish in the Wanamaker Mile at Madison re Garden, the 25-year-old Liquori had a d of 7.184 on its feet during the last three as he pursued Tony Waldrop's indoor mark 55.

quori might have done it if Filbert Bayi, the anian who won the Wanamaker at last week's ose Games, had been alongside to challenge. nce Eamonn Coghlan of Villanova, the early setter, dropped back with two laps left, Liquori nothing to chase but the clock.

Coghlan's credit, his pace (58.6 seconds and for the first quarter and half-mile) took of the pressure off Liquori, who settled com- bly into second place (58.8, 1:59) before taking end with 3 1/2 laps left in the 11-lap race.

quori passed the three-quarter mile point in , opened a five-yard lead on the field, extended 12 yards with two laps left and outdistanced lan, who finished second in 4:00.4 at the h by 30 yards.

had an infected wisdom tooth and got it d early in the week," said Liquori, who was arrassed by his dismal Wanamaker Mile 1.8). "Twenty-four hours later, I started to life back in my legs, but I was scaring a lot ple at practice because blood was still coming of my mouth."

quori said that he felt a sense of vindication his poor Garden performance.

"I know now it was the wisdom tooth," said the former Villanova Olympian, who competed for the New York Athletic Club. "People booed me at the Garden, and I started to believe they knew what they were doing. It was the old story of having to prove something."

Almost lost in the excitement over Liquori's performance was that of Angel Doyle, a 16-year-old high school junior from Harrisburg, Pa., who equaled the women's world indoor record of 6.5 seconds in the 60-yard dash.

Los Angeles Games

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Dwight Stones equaled his own world indoor high jump record by soaring 7 feet 5 1/4 inches Friday night in the Los Angeles Times Games track and field meet.

Stones, the world outdoor record-holder at 7-6 1/2, cleared 7-5 1/4 on his second attempt long after the competition had ended. He established his world indoor best on Jan. 18 at the Sunkist Invitational meet in Los Angeles.

Front-running Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, competing in only his second indoor race, held off New Zealander John Walker to capture the mile in 3:59.6. Bayi took the lead from Steve Prefontaine just after the halfway point of the race.

70-Yard Record

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9 (UPI).—Indiana University's Mike McFarland sped to a world indoor best for the 70-yard dash last night with a time of 6.7 seconds in the 15th annual Mason-Dixon Games.

McFarland, a sophomore, edged Don Merrick of Seminole Junior College, who tied the previous record at 6.8.



United Press International.

Marty Liquori crosses tape during Philadelphia track meet.

Evert Halts Comeback by Court

Tops Australian Over Three Sets

RICHFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 9 (UPI).—American Chris Evert blunted Australian Margaret Court's comeback bid today with a 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 victory to win the singles title in the $75,000 Virginia Slims of Akron Tennis Tournament.

Evert won her second tournament of the year while Court reached the finals in only her second tournament since taking a year off for the birth of her second child.

In the 32-minute first set, Evert broke service in the fifth game with a sharp angle passing shot as Court came up to the net, then both players held service until the end of the set.

In the second set, Court displayed her power game at its best, breaking service twice, for an easy victory.

Evert dropped service in the third game of the third set but broke back in the fourth and again in the eighth, and the match ended when Court hit wide.

Evert won the $15,000 first prize, bidding to match or surpass the $194,000 she won on the tour last year. Court won $8,000 for second.

Evert outlasted Britain's Virginia Wade, 7-5, 6-2, yesterday to qualify for the final, while Court had beaten Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union, 7-6, 6-4.

The 32-year-old Australian said it took her two months of "gymnasium, weights, running and sprinting, and exercise and I felt like I had been through a washing machine" to get into shape to return to the tour.

"If I hadn't done that," she said, "I dared not come back for fear of making a fool of myself."

Wade attacked from the start and stayed up with Evert until the ninth game of the first set, when Evert broke her serve.

After Wade promptly broke back, Evert broke again and held service to win.

"I could kind of tell the first game of the second set she was a little annoyed with herself," Evert said. "When you come that close to winning a set and lose, it takes the wind out of your sails."

Ramirez Tops Laver

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP).—Raul Ramirez joined Roscoe Tanner in the final of the World Championship Tennis blue group tournament here by stunning Rod Laver, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, in a semifinal yesterday.

Tanner, an American seeded seventh, had made a strong comeback earlier in the day against Geoff Masters to post a 3-6, 6-1, 6-4 victory.

Ramirez, seeded sixth, had won his way into the Laver match by beating second-seeded Jaime Fillol Friday night and called his victory over Laver "probably one of the greatest of my career.

"I'm playing well now and I've really gained a lot of confidence," said Ramirez, adding that helping Mexico beat the United States in Davis Cup play last week helped improve his attitude.

Laver said, "You're always disappointed if you don't win. I was trying to steer the ball. I just wasn't volleying well and didn't serve well the last two sets. I missed so many shots by just a few inches, it got to be unbelievable after a while."

WCT Event in Bologna

BOLOGNA, Italy, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Unseeded Bob Hewitt of South Africa swept past fourth-seeded Kim Warwick of Australia, 6-2, 6-2, today to reach the quarterfinals of the $60,000 Bologna World Championship Tennis tournament.

Italy's Adriano Panatta and Onny Parun of New Zealand also gained quarterfinals berths.

Fifth-seeded Panatta overcame a three-game disadvantage in the second set to beat Dick Crealy of Australia, 6-3, 7-6, and Parun, the eighth seed, thumped unseeded Paolo Bertolucci of Italy, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.



United Press International.

Margaret Court hits a backhand against Olga Morozova.

Heard Is 2d

Miller Regains Form, Leads By 3 in Bob Hope Golf Event

By John S. Radosta

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 9 (NYT).—Of course, it couldn't last. Reality took over yesterday and Johnny Miller resumed the lead he had relinquished for a day. From one shot behind, Miller moved to three ahead.

The 27-year-old scored a 66 in the fourth round of the five-day Bob Hope Desert Classic to head the field with 271, 17 under par.

Part of his success was attributable to brilliant iron shots and part to an alert caddie who corrected, just in time, a mistaken yardage estimate.

Speaking of today's final round, he said, "There aren't many guys who can spot me three shots and beat me. I like my odds."

If he wins, it will make three victories in the four tournaments he has played this season.

Miller's leading competitor will be his old and good friend, Jerry Heard, who came out from the pack with a 68 for a 72-hole total of 274, 14 under par. John Mahaffey, who helplessly watched Miller run away from him in winning the Tucson Open on Jan. 19, was third at 275.

Doesn't Choke

"Jerry's going to be tough," Miller said. "The other guys choke, but not Jerry. I have a lot of respect for him. He has more potential than any of the young guys. I'd like to see Jerry, but I'm not going to give him anything."

Don Bies, a steady journeyman who held the lead after the third round Friday, shot even par to hold his position at 12 under, 276.

Miller revealed he was concerned about his swing after Friday's disappointing 72.

I don't think I've ever before spent a night and morning thinking about what's wrong with my swing," Miller said after his 66.

Yesterday morning he went to the practice tee to work out the kinks; this is unusual for him because he rarely practices. He fiddled with his address and timing. It must have done wonders, because his driving was flawless.

Miller's putting was excellent, too, but it was his iron shots that were spectacular. Normally, Miller is one of the game's most accurate shooters from the fairways; yesterday he was out of reach.

Sequence of Holes

In one sequence of holes, 11 through 15, this is how he shot his approaches: 11 with a 9-iron, two feet from the hole; 12 with a 7-iron, six feet; 13 with a pitching wedge, three feet; 14 with a 9-iron, two feet, and 15 with an 8-iron, one and a half feet.

And then there was the birdie on the par-5 12th that his caddie, Andy Martinez, saved. Miller had laid up in two and was about to hit a pitching wedge to the green. Martinez, an expert with yardage, gave Miller the distance, 76 yards.

Miller was just about at the top of his back swing when Martinez shouted, "Hold it! hold it; it's 66, not 76."

Miller aborted the swing, stepped back to resurvey the shot and then mailed it three feet from the hole.



United Press International.

Kuipers of the Netherlands in the 500-meter race.

Wins Prix de Paris

Bellino Trots Fastest and Farthest

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Feb. 9 (IHT).—Owner-trainer Maurice Macheret, who does things in a very special way, today saw his horse, Bellino II, give a very special performance in the Prix de Paris, the final leg of France's Triple Crown of trotting.

Bellino II, handicapped 50 meters because he won the Prix d'Amérique two weeks ago, became the first horse since Jamin, in 1960, to make up the distance. The 8-year-old finished four lengths in front of Cette Histoire, who went off at 80-to-1. Third was Casdar, fourth Chablis and fifth Aigle Noir in the field of 15, all of whom—except Bellino II—raced 3,150 meters.

The victory gave Bellino two-thirds of the Triple Crown. Macheret decided not to race his horse in last week's Prix de France. Because of the handicap, Macheret was not sure he wanted to enter his precious animal in today's endurance test but, after a talk with driver Jean-René Gougeon, he decided that the 50 meters could be overcome.

Macheret, too, has had success with overcoming disadvantages. While the elite of trotting in France has made Normandy the site of their breeding operations, Macheret, an owner of food-processing plants, decided to raise his animals in the Haute-Savoie region of France, by the Alps. It is an area more established as the breeding ground of champion skiers.

Ferocious Eater

The fresh mountain air evidently has done wonders for his horses, along with improving their appetites. Bellino II is a ferocious eater and is more than 17 hands tall, which is something like being 9 feet tall in a world of 6-footers. But as big as he is, Bellino II is an easy trotter to handle, as Gougeon demonstrated today.

Gougeon moved his horse in back of the pack soon after the race started and then waited as Clissa, Chablis and Coppett fought for the lead. Gougeon and most of the drivers in France are familiar with handicap races—the French trotting society's means of punishing horses who win too much money. Going into the final long sweeping turn, Bellino II had his head, which is covered by a red hood, in front and the rest was easy. When the winner crossed the finish line, the crowd at Vincennes gave him an ovation, partly because of the performance, partly because it had made him the 3-to-2 favorite. Also, the victory gave the French a sweep of their Triple Crown.

In all three races, foreign horses put on poor shows. Today, the two foreigners finished far back. The first to fade was Italian-owned Dosson, who was entered by trainer-driver Gian-Carlo Baldi in place of Timothy T., who won this classic last year. Pavline, owned by the Farm de Smolensk, in the Soviet Union, couldn't keep up with the field, either.

Indiana, Still Unbeaten, Faces Formidable Minnesota Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Top-ranked Indiana, with the Big-10 basketball championship virtually wrapped up, comes up tomorrow against one of the few severe tests it has remaining in its bid to complete a perfect season, capture the national championship and set a league record for consecutive victories.

The Hoosiers, getting 23 points from junior Scott May, had a cakewalk in trouncing Iowa, 79-56, at home yesterday. By winning, Indiana stretched its record to 22-0, equalling the second-longest winning streak in a season by a conference team. Ohio State ran up 22 consecutive successes in 1962.

The longest single season winning streak by a Big-10 team is 26, set by Ohio State in 1961, when the Buckeyes were beaten in the National Collegiate Athletic Association final. But before Indiana can think seriously about that mark, it will have to dispose of Minnesota on the road tomorrow night.

Minnesota, tied for second place with Purdue in the Big-10, does not have much chance of overtaking the Hoosiers for the title, but it does have an excellent shot at knocking off the No. 1 team in the nation. The Gophers are unbeaten in nine games at home this season, including a 62-53 victory over Ohio State yesterday.

Myers Scores 39

Just how dangerous road games can be was proven again by some of the more powerful teams. Second-ranked UCLA required a career-high 39 points from Dave Myers, plus 63-per-cent shooting from the floor to stave off 10th-ranked Oregon, 107-103, while third-ranked Louisville wasn't as fortunate, bowing at Tulsa, 82-77.

The only other member of the top 10 to be beaten yesterday was No. 8 Southern California, losing to 14th-ranked Oregon State, 78-75.

Myers, with 23 points in the first half, hit an incredible 14 of 18 floor attempts plus 11 of 11 at the free throw line. Yet Oregon trailed by only two points, 69-67, with 10:31 left to play and was down by only four points with 1:43 remaining.

Ken Smith scored 26 points to lead Tulsa to its upset over Louisville, which lost for only the second time in 18 outings. Junior Bridgeman of the Cardinals led all scorers with 32 points.

Oregon State, trailing by 10 points with 13 minutes left to play, drew even less than five minutes later at 64-64 on a basket by Lonnie Shelton, and then went ahead for good in the closing minute on a layup by Don Smith. Shelton led the Beavers with 27 points, one less than Clint Champman notched for USC.

College Basketball

FRIDAY'S GAMES

East

Brown 83, Dartmouth 71.
Harvard 81, Yale 64.
Penn 113, Columbia 69.
Rochester 75, Army 75.
Williams 87, Bowdoin 56.

South

No. Carolina 86, Furman 81.
No. Carolina St. 101, Georgia Tech 66.

Midwest

Coe 86, Grinnell 70.
Xavier 85, Chicago Circle 70.

West

BYU 88, Colorado St. 75.
Montana 55, Gonzaga 39.
UCLA 67, Oregon St. 60.
USC 81, Oregon 80.
Utah 81, Wyoming 64.

SATURDAY'S GAMES

East

Boston U. 85, Maine-Orono 67.
Boston St. 83, Rhode Island Col. 71.
Brown 77, Harvard 76.
Clark 73, MIT 69.
Connecticut 80, Massachusetts 76.
Delaware 70, Lehigh 62.
Dickinson 78, Johns Hopkins 72.
Juniata 56, Wagner 54.
Lasalle 74, Temple 63.
Navy 66, Penn St. 64.
Providence 106, Seton Hall 101.
Princeton 86, Columbia 67.
Rhode Island 79, New Hampshire 58.
St. Bonaventure 89, Fairfield 74.
St. John's 66, Fordham 46.
Virginia 71, Wake Forest 58.
West Virginia 84, Syracuse 81.
Youngstown St. 100, Buffalo 98, Ot.

South

Alabama 71, Tennessee 65.
Augusta 76, Columbus 69.
Fisk 103, Talladega 65.
Florida 92, LSU 76.
Kentucky 75, Georgia 61.
Maryland 104, Duke 80.
Mississippi 72, Auburn 70.
No. Carolina 111, Georgia Tech 81.
No. Carolina St. 102, Furman 87.
Transylvania 89, Ind. St.-Evansville 65.
Tulsa 82, Louisiana 77.
Virginia Tech 106, Richmond 78.

Midwest

Bradley 94, North Texas St. 82.
C. Michigan 62, Kent St. 62.
Indiana 79, Iowa 56.
Kansas 85, Oklahoma 54.
Michigan 99, Michigan St. 84.
Miami (Ohio) 77, Bowling Green 62.
Minnesota 62, Ohio St. 53.
Missouri 93, Colorado 75.
Notre Dame 66, South Carolina 65, Ot.
Northwestern 51, Illinois 47.
Valparaiso 78, Air Force 59.

Southwest

Arkansas 95, Texas A&M 80.
Cincinnati 103, Houston 83.
New Mexico St. 72, Wichita 66.
SMU 88, TCU 87.
Texas 63, Baylor 62.

West

Brigham Young 75, Wyoming 73.
California 56, Washington St. 46.
Fresno St. 71, Long Beach St. 69.
Montana St. Idaho 49.
Oregon St. 78, USC 75.
San Jose 77, San Diego 73.
UCLA 107, Oregon 103.
Utah St. 87, Denver 81.
Utah 71, Colorado St. 63.
Washington 69, Stanford 68.

Burglars Take Merckx Medals

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (AP).—Burglars took all medals and other trophies from the home of world cycling champion Eddy Merckx during the weekend, police reported.

The burglars left only one trophy—the amateur world championship gold medal—which they apparently dropped while leaving the Merckx home in Krasinem, a suburb of Brussels.

Merckx discovered the burglary when he returned to his home with his wife early today.

Monzon to Face Conteh in June

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Argentina's Carlos Monzon will fight Britain's John Conteh in June, his promoter said yesterday.

Monzon, who holds the World Boxing Association's version of the world middleweight title, will fight Conteh for the World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title.

The fight, in Monte Carlo, will follow Monzon's scheduled title defense here in May against Tony Liccata of the United States.

Conteh will first have to win his world title fight against American Lonnie Bennett in London in March.

Kyoto Marathon

KYOTO, Japan, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Mineteru Sakamoto, a 22-year-old Japanese, won the annual Kyoto International Marathon today in 2 hours 17 minutes.

orld Speed-Skating Crown Won by Dutchman at Oslo

SLO, Feb. 9 (AP).—Dutchman n Kuipers brought his coun- its fifth world speed skating mpionship in 10 years today by ing off a desperate challenge Russians Vladimir Ivanov Yoiy Kondakov and Nor- s defending champion, Sten nsen.

anov was second, Kondakov and Stensen fourth in the standings. While the battle between Ivanov and Kuipers will be remembered as one of the closest for the men's all-round championship, the two-day meet at Oslo's Bislett Stadium marked a breakthrough for overseas racers, with 19-year-old Japanese Masayoshi Kawahara placing fifth and 25-year-old American Dan Carroll taking sixth place in the overall final standings.

Kawahara's placing was the best in history by a Japanese in an all-round championship contest, and Carroll's 6th place was the best by an American since the days of John Werket in 1950.

The 1975 world championship, observers agreed, brought a long desired broadening of the base of world speed skating, bringing two new continents into the leading ranks in a sport traditionally dominated by Dutchmen, Russians and Norwegians.

Seemed Unbeatable

Kuipers, a 27-year-old medical student who is going into partial retirement next year because of final exams and specialist studies in orthopedic surgery, held what was seen as an unbeatable lead of 21.20 seconds over Stensen and 25.86 seconds over Ivanov before the final 10,000-meter race.

Racing against each other after Kuipers had finished, Stensen and Ivanov picked up the challenge. With Ivanov ahead almost from the start, they picked up second after second on Kuipers, and while Stensen tired at the halfway mark and saw his chances of defending his title disappear, Ivanov was less than a tenth of a second too late in crossing the finish line to beat the Dutchman.

"I was more worried about Ivanov than about Stensen before the 10,000," the new world champion said after the meet.

"Stensen has not been his usual self over the 10,000 this season, taking only sixth place for the distance in the European championship at Heerenveen two weeks ago. Ivanov is a real fighter, and had me really worried as he went into the final laps."

Kuipers confirmed that this season was definitely his last in championship competition, but indicated that he might make a try for the Dutch team for the 1,500 meters in next year's winter Olympics at Innsbruck, Austria.

"I won't have time to train sufficiently for a four-distance program, but maybe I could still do a good 1,500 and make the Olympics," Kuipers said.

ncinnati Signs se for Close 1974 Salary

INCINNATI, Feb. 9 (UPI).— Rose, unhappy during con- talks with the Cincinnati s, has decided to sign for the season for almost $160,000. he 12-year veteran earned ,000 last season—the biggest ry in Reds' history.

t Rose hit only .284 last year e first time in 10 years he ped under .300—and the Reds ded him to take an 18-per- salary cut.

se had vowed not to take a and later said he still was appy over what the Reds said a substantial increase over r first offer. Rose then began ing about arbitration possi- ies, but finally decided an- r Reds offer appealed to him. 'm happy with it," said Rose, icating that the new salary nearly the same as last year's. ow the Reds will concentrate signing their other star, nny Bench.

ench, who led the majors in is last year with 129 and also 33 homers, is expected to get e than $160,000, and replace e as the highest-paid Cin- ati player.

ms Injure Anastasi Turin Soccer Game

ILAN, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Soccer s shot firecrackers today at entus players on the field, in- ing center-forward Pietro astasi, when the Turin team red its winning point. At least fans were injured later in nts outside the stadium. olice launched tear gas into stands but allowed the game continue after Anastasi, 27, was ried from the pitch on a etcher. He was not seriously ured, officials said.



United Press International.

MOMENT OF REFLECTION—Former National Football League star Kyle Rote (right) sits with his son, Kyle jr., a professional soccer star, in front of their portrait after they received honors in New York for their prowess.

NBA Results

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Washington 99, Seattle 76 (Chenier 28, Porter 19; Haywood 22, Brisker 12).
Milwaukee 119, New Orleans 98 (Abdul-Jabbar 35, Davis 19; Maravich 27, Stallworth 18).
Buffalo 109, Los Angeles 98 (Marin 32, McAdoo 22; Winters 22, Hairston 16).
Houston 105, Atlanta 97 (Kunnert, Murphy 23, Tomjanovich 17; Drew 19, Van Arsdale 17).
Chicago 95, Detroit 82 (Walker 23, Van Lier 19; Lanier 17, Rowe 16).
Philadelphia 98, Boston 95 (Cunningham 33, Carter 21; Nelson, Cowens 20, Havlicek 13).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

Portland 100, Washington 98 (Johnson 26 Petrie 22; Hayes 25, Chenier 19).
New Orleans 106, Atlanta 102 (Maravich 47, Stallworth 18; Van Arsdale 20, Drew 18).
Cleveland 92, Kansas City-Omaha 91 (Snyder 25, Chones 23; Archibald 32, Lacey 19).
Boston 128, New York 102 (Cowens 31, Westphal 18; Frazier 27, Bradley 20).
Golden State 105, Phoenix 98 (Smith 22, Johnson 19; Van Arsdale 27, Scott 23).

ABA Results

FRIDAY'S GAMES

New York 114, Memphis 110 (Erving 28, Kenon 26; Owens 25, Finch 22).
Indiana 111, Virginia 106 (Joyce 26, Hillman 19; Robins 27, Irvine 22).
San Antonio 101, Denver 98 (Gervin 26, R. Jones 25; Calvin 23, Green 16).
Kentucky 111, San Diego 114 (Dampier 26, Gilmore 22; Lamar 24, Jones 18).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

San Antonio 120, Denver 115 (R. Jones 33, Silas 30; Beck 27, Calvin 26).
Kentucky 90, Utah 87 (Dampier 26, W. Jones 16; Boone 29, Jones 21).
Memphis 100, Virginia 96 (Johnson 31, Carter, Williams 16; Jackson 25, Vaughn 20).
Indiana 103, St. Louis 82 (Knight 29, McGinnis 21; Barnes, Lewis 23, Gerard 14).

NHL Results

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Atlanta 3, Los Angeles 1 (Lemieux, Vail 2; Goring).
St. Louis 5, Kansas City 0 (Merrick 2, Plante, Sacharuk, Bailey).
Pittsburgh 4, California 1 (Larouche, MacDonald 2, Pronovost; Stewart).
Vancouver 2, Chicago 1 (Gould 2, Bordeleau; Rota).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

Minnesota 5, Philadelphia 0 (Talafous, Gratton, Hextall, Barrett, Hicke).
Boston 8, Detroit 5 (Bodge, Schmautz, Esposito 4, Savard, Sheppard; Roberts, Grant, Hogaboam, Lochead).
St. Louis 3, Toronto 3 (Unger 2, Larose; Stoughton, Sittler, Hammarstrom).
New York Islanders 5, Washington 1 (Farlee, Stewart, Bourne, Macmillan, Nystorm; Bloom).
Montreal 7, New York Rangers 1 (Lafleur, M. Wilson, Mahovlich, Shutt, Risebrough, Lemaire, Gainey; Tkaczuk).

WHA Results

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Toronto 4, Cleveland 1 (Henderson Simpson, Nedomansky, Amodeo; McDonough).
Phoenix 4, Minnesota 1 (Borgeson, Boyd, Fiorek, Keogan; Carlson).
New England 5, Winnipeg 4 (Sheehy, Webster, Selwood, Byers, Hurley; Hedberg, Hull, Nilsson, Gruen).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

Vancouver 4, New England 1 (Harris, Price, Chipperfield, MacKenzie; Carlander).
San Diego 8, Minnesota 4 (Sentes, Adduono, Ferguson 2, Hargreaves, Peacosh, Rivers 2; Carlson 2, Connelly, Arbor).
Quebec 4, Phoenix 3 (Bordeleau, S. Berzler 2, Southerland; Connor, McLeod, Connor).
Baltimore 6, Houston 4 (Venerozzo 2, Evo, White, Brown 2; Popiel 2, M. Howe, Larway).
Chicago 6, Winnipeg 3 (Mara, MacGregor, Morris, Liddington, MacGregor, Rochon; Nilsson, Hull, Hedberg).

Chinese Defeat Swedes in Table Tennis Tourney

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9 (AP).—The Chinese buckled world champion Sweden tonight to win a berth in the finals of the World Table Tennis Championships.

As the Chinese posed for victory photos after defeating the Swedes, 5-2, Czechoslovakia battled through the evening with a surprisingly powerful Yugoslavia for the right to meet China tomorrow for the title.

The Swedes started off with a victory by Kjell Johansson over 1974 Asian champion Liang Koliang. But they faltered immediately with Ulf Thorsell dropping the second game to Li Chen-shih.

From then on, it was a Chinese show and the Swedes couldn't match the accuracy of the Chinese.

Johansson came back in the fourth match to defeat Li, but the margin could not be closed.

Observer

Those Old Wings

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—The Republican party is famous for its wings. It may be the only party in the world that is all wings and no body. It has a right wing, which is conservative, and it has a liberal wing, which is conservative.

The suspicion that President Ford may be joshing when he insists that he will run for re-election next year has already stimulated a good bit of wing motion in the party, for nothing inflames one wing so quickly as the fear that the other wing may steal off with the presidency.



Baker

Thus we have the first jostling between those two aging symbols of Republican wingism, Ronald Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller, for the right to succeed Ford.

Sen. Goldwater, the beloved oracle of the right wing, has recently revealed his suspicions that Rockefeller remains a closet member of the liberal wing. It is a blow to Rockefeller, who has worked hard these last few years to nest down in the right wing, for the right wing invariably controls Republican nominating conventions.

If the grand old man denounces him for traveling under false feathers, his hopes for gaining his life's ultimate prize are impaired.

Can Goldwater be won back? He is a famous vacillator. On occasion he has even given Rockefeller his stamp of approval—"Goldwater-inspected and approved right-wing Republican"—but never when presidential business was in the wind as it is now.

We come to Ronald Reagan, the glossiest feather on the right wing. He has never given it cause to worry about his loyalty. When people make lists of great right-wingers, Reagan's name is always first.

Already in Washington Republican right-wingers have had the columnists in for tea to inform them, not for attribution, of course, but for publication, that Ford had better mind his step and not be seduced into the despised liberal wing under the mesmerizing sway of Rockefeller.

Readers may ask at this stage whether this is not a joke, and of course it is, but the joke is on the Republican party, and possibly on the country. Republican absorption in wingism has almost nothing to do with the price of meat, or even the price of atom bombs. What we have is an obsessive case of a political party humoring its viscera at the expense of its reason.

Even by American definition, in which a liberal stands somewhere to the right of Benjamin Disraeli, Rockefeller is a conservative.

What is called conservatism in the United States is characterized by belief in the sanctity of property, by faith in a highly centralized state with strong police powers, by an aggressive and even bellicose foreign policy backed by an expensive military system, and by the conviction that it is foolish, bankruptive and dangerous to believe in the perfectibility of man through political action.

On the last of these points, Rockefeller may be a mite weak. On the others he is as staunch as Reagan. As political animals, neither man would seem to be an irresistible candidate. One governed the country's biggest state, the other the second biggest. Neither ran for re-election, partly in both cases because defeat seemed too lively a possibility. When they left their state houses, the people they had governed were paying the highest state taxes.

Conceivably Ford may run for re-election, if only to forestall another war between the wings which don't exist. The conventional wisdom holds that this is 1931 and he is Herbert Hoover, and that barring a stroke of economic luck he will either stand aside or be forced out by the party.

This last seems improbable in view of the Republicans' disciplined loyalty to their presidents, who—a marvelous curiosity of Republicans—lose all wing identity when they reach the White House and invariably proceed to break all records for deficit spending.

Ford may end up forced to run again in order to save his party from civil warfare about shadows. Will those tired old wings never molt?

While they decry the differences between the two faces of Italy and the failures of the political class, the most sophisticated Northerners are aware of their own responsibilities.

The Southernization of Northern Italy

By William Tuohy

MILAN—The movers and shakers of this economic, financial and industrial center of Italy tend to write off the nation's political capital with the scornful phrase: "Africa begins at Rome."

Other Milanese businessmen are inclined to add deprecatingly, "Rome is the kept woman of Italy."

This widely shared Northern attitude toward Rome reflects the sharp existing differences between Milan and Rome and, in a larger sense, between Italy's North and South.

While most outsiders view Italy as a geographical and political entity, Italians themselves perceive a dramatic demarcation between North and South.

"The difference between Northern and Southern Italy," an editor in Milan said, "is the difference between Europe and the Third World—mentally, culturally and economically."

Postwar Boom

Over the years, many Milanese leaders believed that the postwar industrial boom in Italy would bring about the Northernization—the modernization—of the South. But increasingly, they fear that what is happening is a Southernizing of the North.

The Northern slums are crammed with Southern workers who migrated to work in the big industrial plants, and the migrants have brought with them the traditional problems of the South: overcrowding, ignorance and crime.

In Milan and its suburbs alone, there are now more than 250,000 Sicilian immigrants who have brought the ways of the Mafia with them.

Even more alarming than the rising crime incidence to Milanese industrialists is the Southernization of the Italian political class and its debilitating paternalism.

"Our present disaster," said Paolo Grassi, superintendent of La Scala opera house, "is a Southernizing, a super-Southernizing of Italian politics. We have centralized and transferred to the North the nasty problems of the South."

"We are living a strange retaliation. We've passed from a colonialist North, in an economic and marketing sense, to a South which has now hegemonized Italy," Mr. Grassi said.

To most Northern Italians, the Italian South begins just south of Florence (although in a strict geographic sense the line is south of Rome), and it represents an economically backward, culturally deprived and politically corrupt region which, in the Northern view, should never even have been united with the North in 1860.

Industrial Cities

With its great industrial cities of Milan, Turin, Genoa, Venice and Bologna, its enormous plants, its ports, its Alpine hydro power, its vast rich fields of the Po Valley and its large concentration of capital, Northern Italy believes that had it not been tied to the impoverished, populated South, it would now constitute a wealthy state, rivaling any Common Market country.

The North sees itself as the producer of most of Italy's goods, exports and taxes—an area rich in cultural life and artistic heritage, energetic, punctual and rigorously European.

In contrast, the South is viewed by Northerners as poor, backward, unproductive, indolent, superstitious, paternalistic and corrupt. In short, Mediterranean.

Northerners are aware, on the other hand, that they are seen by Southerners as being cold, money-grabbing, dull and exploitive. And if the Northerners have shown a genius for business and industry, the Southerners have captured the nation's governing class.

In recent years, the Italian government, its political class, its civil service, its police force and its soldiers have increasingly been Southerners. Thus, Northern resentment toward the South tends to be focused on the capital city of Rome.

'Trouble With Rome'

"The trouble with Rome," a Milanese intellectual said, "is that it is not a Western society at all, but a Byzantine, Mediterranean society populated by those whose loyalty is not to the state or to their fellow citizens but solely to their own families or patrons."

But while they decry the differences between the two faces of Italy and the failures of the political class, the most sophisticated Northerners are aware of their own responsibility.

As Mr. Grassi said: "Instead of transferring a European sense of order to the South, we've brought them only economic colonialism. And instead of the South giving the rest of us their sense of imagination, they've given us only their system of paternalism and clientelism."

Today, many Milanese agree that more steps must be taken to bridge the cultural and economic gap with the South of Italy.

Toward that end, the government has been directing more state investment to the impoverished South and has pushed the private sector into investing there as well.

Spending Tripled

Thus, consumer spending in the South has tripled in real terms during the last 25 years and the share of capital investment there rose from one quarter to one third in that period.

Although the changes in the South are beginning to ease the differences, it is still only a beginning. The South still has a subsidized economy and, despite the millions of dollars invested, the total number of jobs in the South has declined because of emigration from Southern farms. Northern planners are beginning to realize that Southern farming is as important as industry and must be rescued before it is too late.

On the political level, Northerners, too, are coming to understand that they must take a more active role in the hurly-burly of Roman politics.

Urbano Aletti, president of the board of directors of the Milan Stock Exchange, has suggested more interchange between the industrial and bureaucratic worlds. He cites the example in America of men such as Robert McNamara, who move between both worlds. (Mr. McNamara was president of the Ford Motor Co., became U.S. secretary of defense and is now president of the World Bank.)

Thus, although Italy is a long way from economic and cultural integration, some observers see as one measure of progress the very fact that Northerners are recognizing their own responsibilities for the condition of the South and the Southernization of Italian politics.

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: *The Last Daredevil, Your Family Dentist*

Dentistry isn't often ranked high among the world's hazardous professions, but Dr. Omar Reed of Phoenix, Ariz., has come along to correct that misconception. Dentists die young and have the highest rates of suicide and divorce among professional men, Dr. Reed alleges, all because they are burned out by the emotional trauma of dealing with fearful patients.

Addressing a convention of dentists in Vancouver, British Columbia, Dr. Reed stirred the crowd right down to their bicuspids by stating that the strain of dealing with people who fear and misunderstand a dentist is one reason the average American dentist dies at the age of 52.

Is this the dentist's fault? Not at all, said Dr. Reed, a director of the American Society for Preventive Dentistry. Dentists, he continued, have learned to treat their patients painlessly, but people are still apprehensive, sometimes hostile and often reluctant to cooperate. Faced with this picture, Dr. Reed could only suggest that dentists improve communications by offering a patient a cup of coffee or by inviting him to stop by the office from time to time for a chat. No bill should be sent for the chat, he recommended.

* * *

Newspapers in Beirut made a big thing this weekend of pictures of Yassir Arafat—no, not that Yassir Arafat, the Philadelphia one. The pictures showed a baby, full name Yassir Arafat Colbert, born on Dec. 7, 1974, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colbert of Philadelphia.

In a letter, they said they named the child for Arafat after hearing his speech to the United Nations last December. "We thought you were such a great man," they said, and asked the Palestine Liberation Organization leader to "write a few words of advice" for little Yassir when he reaches the age of 21.

In reply, Arafat praised U.S. children for their innocence and kindness, but complained they "lose these blessed qualities and cease to love the Palestinian people when they grow up," because of Zionist propaganda.

Arafat promised the baby to "convey your greetings to the Palestinian children in order to give them some warmth while destructive bombs dropped by Israeli, American-supplied Phantom jets fall on their heads."

* * *

So what's to worry? President Idi Amin of Uganda says he was told personally by God in a weekend dream that He will rescue the children of Palestine who are being bombed by the Israelis, Uganda radio reports.

This assurance, the radio added, has been sent along to Arafat—no, not the Philadelphia one. Amin said God had not told him how He would rescue the Palestinians, the radio explained, only that He would do so.

* * *

In Hollywood, Fla., the president of Florida Bible College has resigned and dropped from sight after admitting that he was unfaithful to his wife.

Dr. A. Ray Stanford, 57, informed the board of trustees of the college that it would be an injustice to the school if he stayed. "I'm going where nobody has ever heard of me," he told a friend. "If anybody ever finds me, I'll leave again."

Friends of Dr. Stanford, who founded the 1,400-student institution 12 years ago, said he indicated that the "other woman" was a student he met on the college tennis courts.

Graduates of the school operate nearly 100 Christian "youth ranches" throughout the country, with several in other countries. Students from more than 30 states and a dozen countries attend the college. They are not allowed to drink, smoke or dance and boys are not permitted to grow long hair or beards.

* * *

In Fort Madison, Iowa, Robert Ray Ferguson, Number 101418, is a free man—again.

After spending almost 39 of his 40 years in various state institutions, Ferguson has left the 40-foot-high walls of the Iowa State Penitentiary, which have sheltered him for many years.

"I don't know how to get along outside," Ferguson said, "my home has always been inside.

"I see those towers with the guards and I guess I should feel good to be getting out. But you're leaving the known for the unknown. And that scares hell out of me."

But at midnight last Friday, Ferguson completed his most recent sentence for robbery and escape. Carrying his vinyl suitcase, he walked through three sets of sliding steel bars in the prison, zipped his windbreaker against the minus-11-degree air and said:

"Well, here goes nothing."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, FEB. 10

AGB03BD	HAL07JL	MIP06HB
DEB05BA	JJN04BD	TEM01ZC
DRB04AB	JMX02VT	WAT03EN
ESC03CM	LRL03AA	WDS05LF

MESSAGES, FEB. 8

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